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## THE BRIBERY COMMISSIONS.

THREE out of the four election commissions continue their sittings, and the newspapers still fill their columns with reports of the proceedings, which are now somewhat monotonous, and would be decidedly tiresome were it not for the touches of humour—conscious or unconscious—that are occasionally displayed, and for the feeling that the whole affair is "as good as a play." And no wonder this feeling should be entertained, for anything more intensely farcical it is impossible to conceive. From their inception onwards these election commissions are a farce, and would be laughable were it not for the fact that they involve a huge piece of systematic hypocrisy, which we cannot help regarding as a much more heinous sin even than bribery. Those who moved for these commissions in Parliament knew that they would elicit nothing absolutely new in respect to

corruption at elections. The loathsome details—loathsome, that is, if our patriotic sensibilities make us really sincere in detesting bribery—were all that they could be expected to bring to light. It was also known that they would, and could, lead to no positive or practically beneficial results. Punishment, even, could scarcely follow from the disclosures made before them, seeing that they had to commence by guaranteeing indemnity to all who should give evidence before them for the part they may respectively have taken in violating the law.

We have high authority for the maxims that where there is no law there can be no transgression, and that where there is no penalty there is no law. Practically, then, the conditions on which these commissions are and must be issued repeal the laws against corruption, in so far as individuals are concerned. Neither briber, bribee, nor agent can be

punished; and so all are alike disposed to recount and to chuckle over their exploits. Assuredly, no one concerned feels himself guilty of any real offence against morals. Hence the hilarity that greets each new development of sharp practice, each fresh naïve confession of delinquency, and each renewed protest of political honesty notwithstanding the acceptance of bribes—a protest which nearly every confessed bribee feels himself entitled to make. And why should there not be jollity in the court? All parties interested have reason to feel merry. The bribees have had their cash, and will not be called upon to disgorge. The bribers have, some of them, secured their object—they are, or have been, M.P.s; even if they have failed or been unseated, in the one case they "have been blessed" with senatorial honours and in the other they are safe from retribution. The election agents concerned have pocketed one set of fees and are looking forward to opportu-



SCENE FROM "KING JOHN" AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE: OUTSIDE ANGIERS—THE BETROTHAL OF PRINCESS BLANCH AND THE DAUPHIN.

nities of earning others, with the comfortable feeling that, whoever may lose, they must gain, seeing that unseating a member generally implies a new election, and consequently a fresh harvest for them. The Commissioners and counsel employed are well paid for their labour, and have, therefore, substantial reason to rejoice.

Who, then, is likely to suffer by, and consequently to mourn over, the disclosures made before the Commissioners inquiring into corrupt practices at elections? Why, none, save the pure and the innocent, of course. The individual actors in the disgraceful drama are safe. The only penalty that can be inflicted is to disfranchise particular constituencies; that is to say, punish the innocent along with, and for, the guilty. Not a very equitable proceeding that; and one which has the further disadvantage of being ineffectual for accomplishing the object sought to be attained. Is anyone so verdant as to believe that disfranchising Great Yarmouth, and Reigate, and Lancaster, and Totnes, would put an end to bribery? Of course not. The only result would be to transfer the field of operation to some other quarter. Candidates would still be found willing to bribe, and constituencies willing to be bribed. Have corrupt practices been less prevalent since the disfranchisement of Sudbury and St. Albans than they were before? No; repressive enactments will never eradicate political corruption. It must be made impracticable or unprofitable; and when either result is attained, the evil will cure itself.

The question next arises, "How is bribery to be made impracticable or unprofitable?" We answer, in several ways; one, or all, of which would long since have been adopted were our legislators generally really anxious to suppress corrupt electioneering practices. First, all enactments against bribery and corruption might be repealed, so as to leave all parties free to buy and sell as they have the will and the means. Leave an open field, and let the longest purse win. The result of this course would be, either that no purse would be found long enough for the purpose, or that only purses so short as to make their contents not worth scrambling for would be forthcoming. In other words, as we have pointed out on a previous occasion, one of two things would happen: either no candidate would be found rich enough to pay for all the votes they would be called upon to buy, or votes would be at such a low price that it would be worth no one's while to sell them. In either case, bribery would be at an end.

Taking the votes by ballot is another way of curing the evil that is at least deserving of a trial. The main objections urged against it—such as that it is un-English, that it would be ineffectual, and that the vote is a trust held by the voter for the rest of the community—are of easy refutation. In the first place, the ballot is used in nearly all descriptions of elections save political ones, and therefore is not un-English. In the next place, is secret voting less English than bribe-taking? and is political corruption more tolerable than political secretiveness? The two last objections we have mentioned are scarcely consistent with each other; for if the ballot were ineffectual to conceal the vote given by the elector, then the parties for whom, according to the other objection, he is a trustee, would have all the security open voting is supposed to afford them. The ballot, however, is found effectual for concealment wherever concealment is really desired; and would be so, likewise, in political elections. As for the trustee theory, that answers itself, and is, moreover, an argument for universal suffrage. If the vote be a trust to be exercised by the electors on behalf of "the rest of the community"—that is, on behalf of the non-electors; and if the "rest of the community" have a right to know, and are competent to judge of, the way in which the elector performs his duty of trustee, it follows that the rest of the community—the non-electors, to wit—are competent to vote for themselves, without the intervention of any middleman or trustee. For, if one man has a right to judge as to how another acts a certain part, and is capable of so judging, he must be competent, and have a right, to act the part himself. This, of course, leads directly to universal suffrage, or the giving of votes to all citizens; and when all have votes, what becomes of trusteeship? All men being in possession of the franchise, each would be entitled to exercise it in whatever manner he pleased; and the alleged necessity for publicity would be at an end.

Then there is another way of curing bribery, and that is by making the constituencies so large or so dispersed as to be unmanageable by corrupt means. County, large borough, and grouped constituencies are generally pure. Why? Because to bribe a number of voters sufficient to turn the scale in a contest, to do this bribery at the right moment, and to take some security that bribed men keep their promises, is, in such constituencies, practically impossible. The purity of counties and large boroughs arises, not from the superior virtue of the electors in such constituencies, but from the absence of temptation. Voters in counties and in large boroughs are merely men, like voters in small boroughs. They are actuated by similar motives; are open to the same influences—if they can be applied; and would probably be as corrupt were it as easy to bring corruption within their reach. The inference from these facts is plain. Such a re-arrangement should be made of the representation of the country as will place all the constituencies in the position now occupied by voters in counties, large boroughs, and groups. Corruption would then be impracticable and unprofitable, and would cease.

Is Parliament so truly desirous of suppressing bribery as to be willing to adopt either or all of these courses—for all are capable of being simultaneously acted upon? If it is not,

then we are fairly entitled to conclude that members of Parliament really do not wish to abolish corruption at elections; that all the talk we hear on the subject is mere cant and hypocrisy; that the sooner public men abandon the practice of assuming a virtue while they have it not, the better it will be for the morals as well as the interests of society; and that, at all events, we should be spared the infliction of such costly farces, such hollow shams, as these bribery commissions. They are simply an organised lie; and surely falsehood is as criminal as bribery.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon's health is said to have already improved under the influence of the sea breezes and mountain air of Biarritz, where his Majesty arrived on the evening of the 20th inst.

A fearful storm raged in the French provinces during Saturday and Sunday, and in several places there have been serious inundations. The telegraphic communication between the centre and south of France is difficult.

A subject of much interest in Paris at the present moment is a letter which the Emperor is stated to have addressed to the Minister of War, in which his Majesty expounds his views as to the re-organisation of the army. The *Liberté*, which appears to have had the privilege of a private inspection, says that the plan of the Emperor is to create, independently of the army, a military force to consist of a mobilised guard of 1,000,000 men. This force, added to the regular army of 700,000 men, would give the Government an army of nearly 2,000,000 bayonets. How such a force is to be organised and kept up is not stated, and the public are looking with eagerness to the *Moniteur*, in whose columns the immediate publication of the Emperor's letter is expected.

### ITALY.

The disturbances at Palermo appear to have been more serious than was at first reported. The insurgents, or brigands, or whatever they may be called, entered the city to the number of 2000, and obtained complete possession of the place, with the exception of the citadel, to which the troops retired. Reinforcements, however, succeeded in landing on Sunday, the 16th, and immediately advanced against the insurgents. The latter opposed the troops, and fighting appears to have taken place daily up to Friday week, on which day, it is stated officially, the Royal troops had full possession of the city and the insurrection was subdued.

The Minister of Marine has sent a Commission to Venice to estimate the value of the navy material which is to be left in that city upon its evacuation by the Austrians. The same functionary has also appointed a Commission to consider the best means of effecting improvements in the construction of vessels for the navy, and of the guns to be used on board.

The Commission of investigation into the condition of the Italian navy is said to have reported that the matériel of the fleet is all that could be desired, and that its armament was perfect and complete even before the battle of Lissa.

### PRUSSIA.

The entry of the troops into Berlin on their return from the late campaign appears to have been a most brilliant affair. There were triumphal arches in various parts of the city, an illumination in the evening, and other demonstrations of welcome to the army. At the banquet given by the municipality of this city in honour of the return of the army the King made a speech, of which the following were the concluding words:—"May peace be lasting, and be of equal benefit to the future of Prussia and Germany!" Then, raising his glass, his Majesty said:—"Thanks to my faithful people and my glorious army. Hurrah for the army and the people in arms! Hurrah for the Fatherland!" The military representatives of England, France, Italy, and Russia were present at the banquet.

The King has addressed a letter of thanks to the civic authorities and population of Berlin for the brilliant reception which they have accorded to the army. The letter concludes thus:—"Such moments as these unite more closely that which was already united, and place the aim which we pursue with a unanimous, persevering, and self-sacrificing spirit—viz., the good of the Fatherland—in an ever clearer light."

The Prussian Parliament has been prorogued until Nov. 12. Before the members separated, the Government announced that the next session would be brief, in order to make way for the North German Parliament. Previous to the prorogation a debate took place on the Loan Bill, in the course of which the Minister of Finance and Count Bismarck both appealed to the House to pass the bill, and to place the Government in a position to defend what had been gained. They pointed out that peace had not yet been concluded with Saxony, that with the conclusion of peace the spirit of conciliation had not entered the Austrian Court, and that the Eastern question might lead to serious European difficulties. Concluding with an urgent appeal to the members to trust the Government, Count Bismarck announced that the Ministers would accept an amendment proposed by Herr Michaelis, limiting the loan to forty million thalers instead of sixty million; and with this amendment the bill was passed by a large majority.

Some of the deposed German Princes are making the best of their situation. The Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, who has abdicated in favour of his son, quits with "profound emotion" the Government which for forty-five years he has ruled with "affection and fidelity." The Elector of Hesse, in releasing his troops from their allegiance, bids them remember the glorious history of their ancestors for four hundred years. Meanwhile the Elector may console himself with a splendid revenue and two princely domains.

### AUSTRIA.

It appears that discontent exists in Pesth on account of a report that the Hungarian Diet will be convoked without the previous appointment of a Hungarian Ministry. Cholera is said to prevail now in Hungary to a greater extent than in 1831.

The Archduke Albrecht has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army. The chief direction of the army is to be reorganised in the following manner:—The Commander-in-Chief and the Minister of War will be placed under the direction of the Emperor. The Commander-in-Chief's sphere of action will embrace all measures relating to the spirit, discipline, and improvement of the army and to the appointment of its superior officers. The Minister of War will determine and conduct the military administration. The Minister of War and the Commander-in-Chief will be placed on an equal footing in point of authority, and in case a difference of opinion should arise they would have recourse to the decision of the Emperor. The position of the Commander-in-Chief will not encroach upon that of the Minister of War in questions of administration.

The negotiations between Austria and Italy are still incomplete, but are said to be progressing. The debt is the great point of difficulty; and, as some reports allege, the frontier line has been—perhaps is still—a bone of contention. A decision, however, has been arrived at relative to the future commercial relations between Italy and Austria, according to which the Austro-Sardinian Treaty of Commerce of 1851 will be extended to the whole of Italy for one year. During this period those provisions of the treaty which require modification will be examined.

### SERVIA.

The Servian Government has addressed representations to the Porte, insisting upon the evacuation of Fort Klinzoorink and Fort Elisabeth, near Orsowa. The Prince of Servia is about to proceed to Poscharewaz, where a camp of 6000 district militia has been established for ten days.

### THE UNITED STATES.

President Johnson's tour is the chief topic in the news from New York, which extends to the 14th inst. We give some details of Mr. Johnson's progress elsewhere. A delegation from the Southern Radicals who attended the Philadelphia Convention were making a tour through the States, addressing the people at the various cities which President Johnson lately visited. Thaddeus Stevens had made a speech declaring the future Radical policy to be territorial government in the South, confiscation, and negro suffrage.

The Fenian Congress at Troy had deposed Sweeny for incompetency, and re-elected Roberts as President. An American steamer had been seized at Montreal on suspicion of being engaged by the Fenians. It was believed that no Fenian raid would occur before November.

President Johnson was reported to have decided that Mr. Jefferson Davis, if not tried in October, shall be released on bail. It was rumoured that Mr. Davis had refused to accept his release conditionally upon his leaving the country.

### MEXICO.

Advices from Mexico state that an American expedition from San Francisco, with 8000 stand of arms, under General Vega, has landed at Lopez. Attacks were expected to be made at Alamos and Sonora.

### CHINA.

Intelligence from Hong-Kong announces that the Chinese Government has repudiated any responsibility for the recent persecutions of the Christians in the Corea, and has declared that it will raise no opposition to any measures which may be taken for the chastisement of those who took part in the persecutions.

**THE PARIS WATER SUPPLY.**—At the present moment the length of the street mains of Paris amounts to 643 miles, and it is estimated that a further length of 393 miles will be necessary. Thus, when all the works are finished, Paris will be permeated by a network of water-mains 1036 miles in length, without counting the special mains of the Bois de Boulogne and Vincennes. By the time the new system is in operation the population of Paris will probably be, in round numbers, 2,000,000; and each inhabitant will be supplied with forty-six gallons of water per day, of which nineteen gallons will be, it is said, of the best quality, and fitted for every kind of household use.—*The Builder.*

**BUILDINGS IN PARIS.**—There is at this time in course of construction, as an experiment and possible model, in the Quartier de Roule, Paris, a house having nine stories above the ground floor, and, with basement and cellars, altogether eleven stories. As land in the centre of Paris is of great value, and, consequently, rents very high, the object of the building in question is to obtain increased space by means of increased elevation. This house will have this peculiarity—that it will have no staircase; but it will be provided with an hydraulic apparatus similar to that in use by builders to raise their materials to upper scaffolds. This apparatus consists of two large flat forms, ascending and descending every minute without making any noise. Upon these platforms will be placed seats, so that the lodgers in the house will be enabled to reach the highest stories without any fatigue. From this arrangement it would follow that the upper stories, being the most airy, commanding the best views, and being free from all risk of inconvenience from lodgers above, will probably obtain a higher rent than the other apartments. Thus an entire revolution in house-arrangement will be effected. The new buildings of the Bank of France will, it is said, be provided with ascending stages such as we have described.

**THE EX-KING OF HANOVER.**—At Vienna, on Saturday last, the ex-King of Hanover gave a banquet to a deputation of Hanoverians who had brought him an address signed by 264,000 persons. The ex-King and the Prince Royal placed themselves amidst twenty-two members of the deputation and of sixty other Hanoverians resident at Vienna. The ex-King, in replying to the first toast, said:—"I am profoundly affected by the love and the fidelity which you have bestowed towards me in the name of the Hanoverian people. In the past this people have had the occasion to prove its love and its fidelity. At the commencement of this century it held with unshaken fidelity to the house of the Guelphs notwithstanding foreign domination, and this fidelity was rewarded. The dynasty of my ancestors was restored and reunited to the people. As the people persevered they will still persevere now also. I have confidence in the justice of God, which will bring again the house of the Guelphs to the seat of its ancestors. I ask you, then, to drink to the prosperity of our dear country, following the ancient custom of giving three cheers." A member of the deputation, proposing the health of the King, protested energetically against the conduct of Prussia.

**A REMARKABLE GROTTO.**—On the flank of the Maritime Alps, near the village of Castiglione, has long been known an opening in the face of the rock, giving entrance to a vast grotto. To approach this there was no road or path, and yet it showed evident traces that the hand of man had modified the work of nature. Some short time since three Englishmen determined to make an attempt at exploring it, and, taking advantage of the fissures and projections of the rock, one of them reached the opening, and, lowering a cord, assisted the two others to mount. In the middle of the grotto they found a large circular hole, and one of them, attaching the rope to himself, descended. At the depth of about forty yards he landed in another large cave, but, as in the former case, with the circular aperture in the centre. Determined to continue his exploring, he was obliged to get one of his friends to descend to the second cave to lower him to the third, which being done, he found at a depth of about sixty yards a repetition of the circumstances, but was prevented from descending any further as the cord was not long enough, and they then returned in the same manner to their companion in the first grotto. This cavern is supposed to have served as a resting-place to the hordes of Saracens who in remote ages ravaged the Mediterranean coasts.

**FRENCH BRECH-LOADERS.**—The new Chassepot needle-gun has been served out to the battalion of foot Chasseurs of the Garde Impériale quartered at Vincennes. The following account of this weapon is from an able paper on breech-loaders published by M. Xavier Raymond in a late number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*:—"As regards the rapidity of fire, which appears nowadays to be the principal desideratum, a man with a lot of loose cartridges beside him can fire the Chassepot musket twelve times in one minute; but that rate the most skilful and robust soldier cannot keep up beyond about thirty rounds; past that the fire perceptibly slackens. The same thing occurs with the Prussian needle-gun after the twenty-fifth round. The cause is purely physical—i.e., the fatigue of the man, whose left arm has often to support unaided the whole weight of the weapon. If, instead of having loose cartridges by the soldier's side, he has to take them out of his pouch, the rate of firing declines to six rounds per minute; but it averages seven or eight rounds per minute if the man is allowed to take his cartridges from the right-hand pocket of his trousers. The accuracy of the weapon has been ascertained by making the men fire at targets two metres high by two in breadth at a range of 500 metres, using a rest for the rifle. At that range a great many men, firing a hundred rounds, lodged a hundred bullets in the target. The point-blank range of the Chassepot musket is fixed at 500 metres, the extreme range exceeds 1000 metres, and the weapon requires no cleaning before 250 rounds have been fired; 1000 and 1200 shots have been fired with the same musket without its sustaining any damage. The Chassepot musket may therefore sustain very advantageously a competition with the needle-gun. Its superiority arises chiefly from the more perfect closing of the breech, which is complete, while it is very defective in the *zundadegewehr*. All the gases developed by the ignition of the charge are utilised to propel the bullet, which adds to its range and penetrating power, while the perfect combustion of the powder naturally obviates the necessity of frequent cleaning, which the Prussian weapon cannot do without."

**RATHER AWKWARD.**—The following is an extract of a letter from New York, published in the *Baltimore Episcopal Methodist* of the 4th inst.:—"A Southern lady, on a visit to this city, went to worship in one of the up-town churches. Soon after an elegantly-attired New York lady, of high social standing, entered the same pew and remained during the service; after which the Southern lady called her aside into the vestry-room, and in the presence of the Rector, with whom she was well acquainted, thus addressed her:—'Madam, I do not wish to offend you, but that shawl you are wearing belongs to me.' (The shawl was a superb one.) The New Yorker protested, and declared that there must be some mistake. 'It,' says the Southern lady, 'you will examine a certain corner, you will see my initials worked in it, and the Rector knows my name very well.' The corner was found, as well as the initials. The Southern lady then remarked, 'That ring you have upon your finger is also mine, and if you will take the trouble to examine the interior you will see the same initials engraved in the ring.' Similar movements as above described took place, and with similar results. Turning to her again, the Southern lady said, 'Madam, that bracelet you have on is mine also, and by pressing a spring on the inside it will unclasp and show you my portrait.' The New York lady did as requested, and there was the lady's portrait. She promptly returned the ring and bracelet, as she was convinced beyond the power to controvert it that they were the property of this Southern lady, and remarked as she did, 'They are yours, and you are welcome to them; but as I wore the shawl to church I must beg the privilege of wearing it home again.' They Southern lady acceded, of course, and they exchanged cards. The shawl came back in due time, but the New York lady had probably obtained the articles in such a manner as to render it too unpleasant to divulge. No more was said about it. Moral:—If Southern ladies want to know where their articles of missing jewellery and wardrobe furniture are, let them attend some fashionable 'up-town' New York church, and if the men want to know what has become of all their fine horses, snipped north by army officers and 'bummers,' let them spend an evening in Central Park."

## PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S TOUR.

ACCORDING to late advices from the United States, the tour of President Johnson, and the distinguished party accompanying him, was being continued through the Western States, and produced strong expressions of political feeling. At St. Louis, Missouri, where the President arrived on the 8th inst., he was received with every sign of an enthusiastic welcome: a great military and civic procession was formed to conduct him to the Luridell House, where he stayed. Flags were hung from nearly every house along the route, and great crowds cheered enthusiastically. In the evening, after a grand banquet, the President addressed a great concourse of citizens and made a long speech. Following are the most notable passages of the harangue:—

If you will take up the riot at New Orleans and trace it back to its source or to its immediate cause you will find out who was responsible for the blood that was shed there. If you will take up the riot at New Orleans and trace it back to the Radical Congress (great cheering and cries of "Bully!"), you will find that the riot at New Orleans was substantially planned. If you will take up the proceedings in their caucuses, you will understand that they then knew that a convention was to be called which was extinct by its power having expired; that it was said, and the intention was, that a new Government was to be organised, and in the organisation of that Government the intention was to enfranchise one portion of the population called the coloured population, who had just been emancipated, and, at the same time, disfranchise white men. When you begin to talk about New Orleans (confusion) you ought to understand what you are talking about. When we read the speeches that were made, or take the facts on Friday or Saturday before that convention sat, you will then find the speeches men made incautious in character, exciting that portion of the population (the black population) to arm themselves and prepare for the shedding of blood (A voice, "That's so," and cheers). You will also find that convention did assemble in violation of law, and that the intention of that convention was to supersede the recognised authorities in the State Government of Louisiana, which had been recognised by the Government of the United States; and every man engaged in that rebellion, in that convention, with the intention of superseding and upturning the civil Government which had been recognised by the Government of the United States, I say that he was a traitor to the Constitution of the United States. And hence you find that another rebellion was commenced, having its origin in the Radical Congress. There men were to go there; a Government was to be organised, and the one in existence in Louisiana was to be superseded, set aside, and overthrown. And then the question was to come up when they had established their Government, a question of political power, which of the two Governments was to be recognised—a new Government inaugurated under this defunct convention, set up in violation of law and without the will of the people. Then, when they had established their Government and extended universal or impartial franchise, as they called it, to the coloured population—then this Radical Congress was to determine that a Government established on negro votes was to be the Government of Louisiana (Voices: "Never," and "Cheers and hurrahs for Andy!"). So much for the New Orleans riot, and they were the cause and the origin of the blood that was shed; and every drop of blood that was shed rests upon their skirts, and they are responsible for it. It has been said that I was a traitor—yes, that I was a traitor; and I have been traduced; I have been slandered; I have been maligned; I have been called Judas Iscariot, and all that. Now, my countrymen here to-night, it is very easy to call a man "Judas," and cry out "traitor," but when he is called upon to give arguments and facts he is very often found wanting. Judas Iscariot! Judas! There was a Judas once, one of the twelve apostles. Oh, yes, the twelve apostles had a Christ, a voice, and a Moses too (Great laughter). The twelve apostles had a Christ, and he never could have had a Judas unless he had had twelve apostles. If I have played the Judas, who has been my Christ that I have played the Judas with? Was it Thad. Stevens? Was it Wendell Phillips? Was it Charles Sumner? Are these the men that set up and compare themselves with the Saviour of Man; and is everybody that differs from them in opinion, and tries to stay and arrest their diabolical and nefarious policy, to be denounced as a Judas? ("Hurrah for Andy!" and cheers). In the days when there were twelve Apostles, and when there was a Christ, while there were Judases, were there unbelievers? Yes; while there were Judases, there were unbelievers. (Voices: "Hear!"; "Three groans for Fletche!"). Yes, oh yes! unbelievers in Christ! men who persecuted, and slandered, and brought him before Pontius Pilate, and preferred charges, and condemned and put him to death on the cross to satisfy unbelievers. And this same proceeding, diabolical and nefarious, there are to day those who would prosecute and shed the blood of innocent men to carry out their purposes. . . . Suppose a thing is impracticable, even if it were right, but is the opposite of all law, human and divine (Voice: "Hang Jeff Davis!"). You call on Judge Chase to hang Jeff Davis, will you? I am not the Court, I am not the Judge, nor the jury. Before the case comes to me it would have to come on an application as a case for pardon; and I have exercised my pardoning power. Yes, I have (Cheers); and "What about Drake's Constitution?" Yes, I have. Don't you think it is to prevail? I reckon I have pardoned more men, turned more men loose, and set them at liberty that were imprisoned. I imagine, than any other man on God's habitable globe (A voice: "Bully for you;" and cheers). I turned 47,000 of our men who engaged in this struggle, with the arms we captured with them, and who were then in prisons—I turned them loose. (A voice: "Bully for you;" and laughter). That is the only way the case can get to me. Why don't Judge Chase, the Chief Justice of the United States, whose district he is in, why don't he try him? If I wanted to be facetious and indulge in repartee, I might ask you a question—Why don't I hang Thad. Stevens and Wendell Phillips? (Great cheering). A traitor at one end of the line is as bad as a traitor at the other. I tell you here to-night the Constitution is being encroached upon. I tell you here to-night that the citadel of liberty is being endangered. (A voice: "Go it, Andy!") I say to you, then, go to work. Take the Constitution as your palladium of civil and religious liberty, take it as our chief ark of safety.

In the course of his tour, Mr. Johnson met with a very varied reception. At some places he was enthusiastically cheered, at others heartily hissed. The President was very enthusiastically received at Louisville, and not the slightest disorder occurred. At Cincinnati the Radicals endeavoured to excite a riot, but the effort failed. Among other visitors to the President at Cincinnati was Mr. Grant, father of the General, who expressed his warm approval of the President's policy. An attempt was made in Cincinnati to extend to General Grant a separate reception. It seems that the General proceeded from Louisville to Cincinnati by rail, arriving in the latter city some hours earlier than the President, who travelled by water. The Radicals, hearing of this, besieged a theatre in which the General had taken refuge, and the spokesman of the mob actually made his way into the box in which Grant was seated, demanding that the General should appear on the balcony and speak to the crowd. General Grant indignantly replied:—

Sir, I am no politician. The President of the United States is my commander-in-chief. I consider this demonstration in opposition to the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson. If you have any regard for me you will take my men away. I am greatly annoyed at this demonstration. I came here to enjoy the theatrical performance. I will be glad to see you all to-morrow, when the President arrives.

The rowdies thereupon retired, and left the General in peace. A riot very nearly occurred at Columbus, Ohio, on the occasion of the President's reception there. At Newark, Ohio, much disorder prevailed. There was evidently an attempt to ignore the presence of the President; for at these places, as at several others, whenever he began to speak, the Radicals in the mob set up cries of "Grant, Grant!" At Newmarket, Ohio, a Radical mob had assembled, cheers were given for Thad. Stevens, and a placard, with the inscription "New Orleans," was offensively paraded before the windows of President Johnson's car. A similar placard was posted up at Dennison, Ohio.

At Steubenville, Ohio, a Radical mob collected at the dépôt, and when the excursion train arrived received the President with yells and groans. General Custer said to the crowd, "Wait until October, and you will groan worse than that." The President said, "General, let them alone. They know not what they do. I would make a single remark to that portion of my fellow-citizens here to-day who are disposed to treat me as a fellow-citizen with civility, and, in addition, as a chief magistrate, with respect. I tender my thanks for their manifestations of regard. As to the other portions, I would say—

Shall I set my life upon a throw  
Because a bear is rude and surly?—No!  
A clever, sensible, and well-bred man  
Will not insult me, and no other can.

This short speech was loudly applauded. On reaching Pittsburg the President was received by Judge McCawless, the municipal authorities (Radical) having refused to welcome him. The Judge addressed Mr. Johnson in terms of great respect, praised his public action, and in behalf of the Conservative masses of Pittsburg assured him of their sympathy and support. The President responded, tendering

thanks for his reception, and declaring his only desire to be the complete restoration of the Union. The crowd began screaming, whistling, groaning, and continued the disturbance until Mr. Johnson was compelled to desist from speaking.

## DEMAND FOR LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In a report received by the Emigration Commissioners from Mr. W. A. G. Young, the Colonial Secretary, it is stated that the hired labour in the gold-mines is principally confined to good able-bodied men accustomed to mining in other countries, and who understand tunnelling, blasting, and underground working generally. This class commands a higher rate of wages than the navigator class or road labourers, and can find employment at the rate of 35s. to 40s. per diem. Carpenters and blacksmiths in the mines are also in demand at the same rate of wages; and the labourer, if careful, will in a few years realise a competency far superior to the speculative gold-miner. Several coal and silver mines are being worked, which will afford employment, at a very remunerative rate of wages, to a numerous class of men who have experience in the working of mines generally. Agricultural labour is also in demand, and intelligent farm-labourers will always find employment, with good wages, of which the general average is from £10 per month, with board. The demand for this class of labour is increasing, as many immigrants who arrived with a view of seeking for gold have turned their attention to agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Female domestics are much wanted and would find ready employment at from £4 to £7 per month, with board. Vancouver Island offers good inducement to farm labourers, mechanics of every description, and domestic servants of both sexes, especially to female domestics, who readily obtain places at wages varying from £4 to £6 per month. A large proportion of the vegetables consumed in Vancouver Island are imported from the neighbouring American territory, and it may, therefore, be fairly assumed that agricultural pursuits would yield a good return. Small farmers would do well, but they must be possessed of sufficient capital to be independent for the first twelve months. The pre-emption system is established in Vancouver Island; and rich and valuable land within a short distance of Victoria, the capital, if not open to pre-emption, can be readily leased at a ground rent of from 4s. to 20s. per acre per annum. The Emigration Commissioners state that they are not aware of any emigrants having proceeded direct from the United Kingdom to British Columbia in 1865; but, they add, there was, no doubt, an influx of immigrants from neighbouring countries.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mr. R. Shieves, the immigration agent at St. John, in his annual report, says:—"There is a large demand for skilled and unskilled labour in New Brunswick. The prosperous condition of the colony, particularly as regards shipbuilding and farming, should attract the attention of those who are intending to emigrate. To those who desire to become the owners of land for the purpose of making farms the Government offers every encouragement. A lot of 100 acres can be purchased for the small sum of £10 10s. sterling, if the cash be paid down, or at a rate of 2s. 6d. sterling per acre, in which case three years are allowed to complete the payment. Another mode by which the immigrant can obtain land is by the Labour Act, and under its regulations no money payment is required. Its conditions simply require that the holder of a 100-acre lot shall cultivate within a period of five years 5 acres, and perform a specified amount of labour, equivalent to the purchase-money, on the highway leading to or near his lot. There are fully 200,000 acres of land laid off in 100-acre lots, lying in nearly every section of the province, and from these lands the newly-arrived immigrant can easily make a selection. In many parts of the province farms comprising 100 and 200 acres, with log and framed houses, can be purchased at moderate rates, the prices varying according to the quantity of land cleared and other improvements made thereon. When the payment for Government land is completed the land is vested by a grant, under the Great Seal of the province, in the purchaser and his heirs for ever. The demand for agricultural labourers, dairymen, domestic servants, and boys and girls promises to be very good, with remunerative wages. In Nova Scotia, the Hon. H. G. Pines, the emigration agent, states there is a great demand for labour during most of the year for masons, bricklayers, and others connected with building; but during the winter months, when building cannot be carried on, this demand ceases. Hence, carpenters can be employed all the year round, their work being much within doors. In several of the counties there are encouraging prospects for both men and women acquainted with farming and dairy work. Female domestic servants are in great demand throughout almost the whole province, and boys and girls (especially girls), at or over fifteen years of age, are much wanted in most of the farming districts. The mining prospects are bright, and miners can find employment all the year round at about 3s. sterling per day, and be found also in board, lodging, &c., at the expense of their employers. Mr. Pines adds, in a more recent report, "The demand for labour continues, and is greatly increasing, in consequence of the railroads under construction and under contract; and also from increased demand at the coal-mines for colliers, labourers, and mechanics. The demand for agricultural labourers, domestic servants, and boys and girls to be trained to farm work continues." From the official returns it appears that during the year 1865 there arrived at the port of St. John, New Brunswick, 14,566 passengers, of whom 1212 were conveyed in steam-vessels and 244 in sailing-vessels. The majority of these passengers, according to the passenger-list, took passage in the first instance for New York. Of the whole number 41 were from England, 1217 from Scotland, and 198 from Ireland. No deaths are reported; but it is said that, for the first time in several years, all the passengers arrived in good health, and not a single person was landed at the quarantine station—a result which the emigration agent attributes to the careful superintendence bestowed on the vessels by the emigration officers at the port of departure. It is believed that of the number who arrived at least 500 have remained in the colony with the intention of settling there. The immigration agent states that arrangements have been made for keeping a record.

OPEN SPACES ROUND THE METROPOLIS.—There are yet remaining some 13,000 acres of uninclosed land within fifteen miles of London, the whole of which runs more or less danger of being inclosed, built over, or otherwise rendered inaccessible to the public. We trust that the commoners, in whom alone is vested the legal right to resist encroachments, will, for the advantage of the community as well as themselves, bestir themselves before it is too late. The matter, however, should not rest so; it is now ripe for Legislative interference. It is no longer the commoners who are interested in resisting unlawful "approvals" by the lords of their manors, but the maintenance of these commons free and uninclosed is of vital importance to the public, especially the inhabitants of London; and the task of defending them from encroachment should not be left, much less restricted, to those comparatively few individuals who have at present the legal right to interfere.—*Solicitor's Journal*.

THE EXECUTION OF KARAKOZOW.—A letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 15th, gives some details of the execution of Karakozow, the would-be assassin of the Emperor Alexander:—"I have this instant returned from the execution of the would-be regicide. A notice in the papers yesterday informed the public that the execution would take place this morning, at seven, in the great square of Smolensk, at the end of Vassili Ostrov. I was there at half-past six. There was already a crowd of perhaps more than 50,000. Many carriages were standing in the neighbouring streets. In the middle of the square gallows was erected, and not far from it a pillory with a platform at about the height of a man. At a few minutes before seven the cart arrived, escorted by a picket of cavalry, with the condemned seated on a raised bench, so that everyone could see him. He was dressed in black, and had his back to the horses. On his breast was a label with the words 'Karakozow, regicide.' His arms were tied behind his back, and he was livid. Getting out of the cart he stumbled, but the executioner's assistants sustained him. After a few steps he seemed to recover himself, and walked firmly to the pillory. The crowd was attentive and silent. I heard some peasants and workmen say, 'The wretch has deserved it. May God pardon him, but he ought to die.' A secretary of the Senate, in full uniform, approached the condemned and read the sentence in a distinct and audible voice. Karakozow listened attentively; his head was at first bent down to the left in a karastan attitude, and then fell over to the right as if he could hardly sustain it. When the reading of the sentence was concluded, a priest advanced to the criminal with a crucifix in his hands. Karakozow kissed the cross very devoutly, fell down on his knees, and received the benediction of the priest. He then bowed to the people in every direction. Several voices were heard to say, 'May God pardon him.' The two executioners then bandaged his eyes and covered him with a shroud, which they had some little difficulty in putting on. He was then conducted from the pillory to the gallows. The cord was placed round his neck, and at a signal from the head of the police he was launched into eternity. His death was instantaneous. At half-past seven the body was taken down and placed in a black coffin. The crowd dispersed calm, silent, and reflecting."

## THE ROYAL VISIT TO DUNROBIN.

THE long promise of a Royal visit to Dunrobin Castle has been fulfilled by the arrival on Monday night, after a day's journey from Abergeldie, of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Their Royal Highnesses received a hearty Highland welcome alike in Golspie and at Dunrobin. At the former place every window and house-top blazed welcome to the Royal party; and at the castle the ceremony of reception, though simple, as was anticipated, was magnificent and striking in the extreme.

Like most seacoast towns, Golspie consists of one main street, and is very favourable for the kind of display necessary on the

occasion of an evening entry; and, like few seacoast and fishing towns, it is remarkably sweet and clear kept—a circumstance still more in its favour. From an early hour in the afternoon the more important houses in Golspie were displaying flags of all sizes and sorts—the union-jack and the flag of Denmark being most numerous and most prominent—and very few houses were without some bit of decoration in bunting or evergreens. Loyal devices were put up in the windows of the principal shops and the better class of private residences; while the less pretentious inhabitants prepared transparencies or illuminations in lamps or candles. In the course of the afternoon visitors poured into the town from all directions, and many from great distances. Among the arrivals were companies of the Rogart, Brora, and Helmsdale volunteers, who had come respectively eight, five, and nineteen miles to bear their part in the reception, and do fitting honour to the Royal guests. The uniform of this regiment—a red jacket, resembling the regular army, worn over the kilt of Sutherland tartan—is very fine, the appearance of the men not less so; and they might very readily have been mistaken for a detachment of the 93rd Highlanders, which was originally a Sutherland regiment. The chief feature in the illumination of Golspie was the triumphal arch erected in the centre of the village. The arch, or, more properly, the series of arches, for there were three—a larger spanning the road, and two smaller over the pavement on each side—were Gothic in style. The two central pillars were formed each of a dozen tall larches, busked with heather. Over the plain dressing of heather, wreaths of the same material were twisted round the pillars, at intervals of about 2 ft., and spiral rows of small red, green, blue and white lamps so filled up the interspaces as to bring out as far as possible the Norman character of the design. The pillars of the side arches were similarly draped and adorned. The main arch, which rose to a height of 37 ft. from the street, was surmounted by a brilliant device of prince's feathers, which stood 7 ft. high, and, being correspondingly broad, contained about 150 lamps. The capitals of the pillars were worked in bright red lamps, as was also the outline of the main arch. The smaller arches were surmounted—the one by the Prince's monogram A.E., and the other by the letters A.A. for Albert and Alexandra, intertwined. The effect of this fine arch, when fully lighted up, which was accomplished about seven o'clock, surpassed all anticipation.

About dusk a rocket sent up from the opposite side of the Dornoch Firth signalled the approach of the Royal cortége from Dunrobin, and immediately the immense bonfire which had been collected on Ben-y-Cragie was lighted up, and soon began to cast a ruddy glare upon the hilltop, 1282 ft. above the level of the sea. Soon the answering lights of bonfires on the Silver Rock and on Cambusnare, several miles up the firth, signalled the approach of the Royal guests. The Royal approach had, however, been signalled at a very early stage of the journey from Bonar, as it was not until about a quarter before eight that they came within actual sight of the village. Immediately on the entry of the Royal party to the village a Royal salute was fired from a battery of two guns, stationed near the gas-works in the west end of the town, and manned by a detachment of the Helmsdale Artillery Volunteers. The evening was beautiful—there being fine moonlight—and the Royal party continuing to sit in the open carriages in which they had enjoyed the beautiful twenty-four miles' drive from Bonar, were well seen by the crowds lining the streets, though the keen northern air of Sutherland had compelled them to wrap up so closely that their forms were not very distinguishable. The crowd cheered lustily as the procession passed, and their Royal Highnesses once again acknowledged the warmth of their reception by graciously bowing. Leaving the village, with its brilliant display of lights, the procession crossed the bridge; and, passing the memorial pillar celebrating the praises of the "Clan Cattach," or Sutherland men, the Royal party entered upon the road leading to the castle, where a new and surprising effect awaited them. The road was lighted up by torches borne in the hands of stout Brora fishermen and other dependents of the noble family of Sutherland, stationed at intervals of a few yards' distance in the woods. The effect of the lurid glare of the torches, mingling with the softer light of the moon, was remarkably striking and imposing. Reaching and passing the lodges, another surprise awaited the party. At a given signal there was a fine display of blue lights—the arrangements for which, as far as the torch-lighting, had been kept a good deal of a secret—which were burned by men and boys placed at short distances from each other on each side of the carriage-drive.

Their Royal Highnesses had been timed to arrive at the castle at half-past seven, and by that hour all preparations had been made to receive them with loyal and becoming welcome. The Golspie, Brora, and Rogart Rifle Volunteers, close upon 200 in number, under the command of Major Weston, of Morvich, were drawn up on the lawn in front of the castle and lining the approach, and the slope overlooking the entrance was occupied by a large company of ladies and gentlemen, mostly of the tenantry, who had driven into Golspie and the neighbourhood. As they passed through the line of volunteers the companies presented arms, the band playing a stave of "God Save the Queen." The carriages having by this time driven up to the entrance to the castle, the Duke of Sutherland, who occupied the front seat of the carriage, which was drawn by four horses, with two outriders, alighted and handed out his Royal guests, amid the cheers of the volunteers and the spectators gathered on the slopes. The Princess of Wales kissed the Duchess, and the Prince warmly shook hands with her Grace and the Marquis of Stafford. The Prince of Wales, who was dressed in Highland costume, afterwards came outside the entrance and bowed to the volunteers and to the crowd, joining in the cheers which were raised for the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. The lawn was at this time lit up with red and blue lights; and the reception ceremony, which did not last over a couple of minutes, was distinctly visible to every spectator. The arrival took place at about twenty minutes past eight o'clock, and the Prince and Princess of Wales were at once conducted into the castle. In a second carriage were Princes Victor and George, with their nurses, and in a third the gentlemen and ladies in waiting. A distinguished party, including his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, were at the castle to meet the Prince and Princess.

Dunrobin Castle, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, of which we publish an Engraving, stands on the east coast of Sutherlandshire, overlooking the Dornoch and Moray Firths, and confronting the opposite shore of Inverness. It was founded, in 1097, by Robert, the second Earl of Sutherland, from whose name that of Dunrobin is derived. The present building, one of the most stately and commodious mansions in Scotland, combines the architectural style of a French château with the imposing grandeur of a palace. A magnificent front, rising from the terraced basement in three main stories, and pierced with rows of oriel and plain windows alternatingly, is surmounted by numerous turrets, minarets, and pinnacles, besides the lofty towers, with their high-pointed roofs, at the angles of the huge square mass of the more ancient structure, which is incorporated with the modern edifice; the height of the north-east tower being 135 ft., beneath which is the carriage entrance. The whole is built of a hard white silicious freestone, quarried at Brora and Bramburgh-hill, on the estates of the Duke of Sutherland; but the entrance-hall and grand staircase are lined with polished Caen stone. The interior is splendidly decorated; and the state rooms, from the windows of which there is a glorious seaward view, are adorned most sumptuously with panelled ceilings of rich flowered silk, beautifully-carved cornices, and other ornamental features. The different suites of apartments named the Argyll Rooms, the Blantyre Rooms, and so on, from the names of several noble Scottish families connected with that of the Duke of Sutherland, are distinguished each by its peculiar style of decoration and furniture.

Our other Engraving represents the statue of the late Duke of Sutherland, erected in his honour by the tenantry of his very extensive estates, at Dunrobin Castle. The sculptor is Mr. Matthew Noble. The statue is of bronze, and is 8 ft. 6 in high. The Duke is represented standing in an upright and simple attitude, with the right hand resting on a scroll having an out-

line marked upon it of Dunrobin Castle, which was almost entirely rebuilt in granite by the Duke. The figure is in the modern costume, with the robe of the Garter thrown loosely over the shoulder, for the purpose of obtaining proper artistic effect in the work. This is attained by the very simple yet grand lines of the robe, which correspond with the singularly unaffected and eminently pleasing dignity so characteristic of the ever large-minded and truly kind-hearted Duke commemorated by the statue. The likeness, both in face and figure, has been pronounced, by all to be excellent.

A colossal statue of the Duke, modelled by Chantrey, was erected some years ago on the summit of Ben Vracky, one of the neighbouring hills.

#### THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA.

THE accounts which have reached us of the insurrection in Candia must be taken, like all professed revelations of the causes and progress of Greek outbreaks, with a very large grain of salt, until some impartial and official communication plainly states the facts, without either Greek or Turkish colouring. Both sides claim to have been victorious in a battle or battles fought; and those of our readers who are anxious to know something of the conflict said to have occurred may take their choice between Greek and Turkish accounts. The latest telegrams from Constantinople bear the dates of last Saturday and Sunday; those from Athens come no further than the middle of last week. As yet no intelligence reaches us from impartial sources, for a despatch from Messina of the 16th is only a reproduction of tidings from Corfu. All these reports are so vague and unsatisfactory, particularly with respect to the date of the alleged encounter and the locality in which it is supposed to have taken place, that we think any conclusive comment on the occurrence must needs be put off till more authentic statements are forwarded, either through the Consular agents of the neutral Powers or through the officers in command of the many men-of-war of all nations now cruising off the island. Upon an attentive sifting of the information up to this time in our hands, however, it would be difficult to stretch our scepticism as to Eastern veracity so far as to throw doubt on the very fact of any real engagement of a general character having taken place at all. The battlefield seems, by common consent, to be laid somewhere in the neighbourhood of Selino, on the south-western coast of the island. Agreeably to the Greek version, the Cretan insurgents, led by Greek officers—by which we presume we are to understand officers belonging to the army of the King of Greece—had succeeded in throwing themselves between the Egyptian forces and those of the Sultan, and so hemmed in the former as to cut to pieces about 3000 of them, and force the remainder, with the Pacha in command, to a capitulation. This part of the Greek narrative is so far corroborated by the news from Constantinople that this also mentions an action fought between the insurgent Cretans and the Turco-Egyptians, in which the Viceroy's troops suffered heavy losses; but later accounts from this same Turkish source add that the engagement lasted two days; and, in that case, the alleged victory of the Cretans on the first day may easily be reconciled with a renewal of the



STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, AT DUNROBIN CASTLE.  
(M. NOBLE, ESQ., SCULPTOR.)

contest on the ensuing day, in which, according to bulletins from Constantinople, purporting to be official, the Sultan's troops won a signal victory, and their enemies left 650 killed and 1120 wounded on the field.

For the last fortnight the Athenian newspapers have been filled with remarks on the extension of the Greek kingdom and the downfall of the Ottoman empire. Every article that appears in an English, French, or German paper, if it happen to favour the cause of Greece, or reprobate the bankruptcy of Turkey, is translated, and held up to the admiration of the public, as if it announced the opinions of a prime minister and the resolution of a Cabinet.

Three months ago the Christians of Crete demanded justice according to the laws of the Ottoman Empire, and asked for the execution of the privileges conferred on them by the Hatti Humayoun. That phase of the movement is past. They now assert the inalienable right of nations to enjoy political liberty, and in virtue of this right they have declared Crete independent, and decreed its union with the kingdom of Greece.

A virtual declaration of war on the part of the Christians took place on the 12th of August. The population of several districts about Mount Ida published a decree establishing a "Sacred Battalion" of 400 veteran soldiers to fight for the cross, and appointed a chief to command it. Several revolutionary proclamations have been subsequently published in different parts of the island. At last, on the 2nd of September, a number of leading men from the Eparchies, in the western part of Crete, met and signed a document decreeing the perpetual abolition of the Turkish authority in Crete and its dependencies, the union of the island with Greece under George I. as King of the Hellenes, and intrusting the execution of the decree to the valour of the people, the assistance of all Greeks and Philhellenes, and the intervention of the great protecting and guaranteeing Powers of Europe.

The first engagement with bloodshed took place on the 28th of August, not between Hellenes and Ottoman soldiers, but amongst the Cretans themselves. The Mussulmans of Selinos and the Christians had a skirmish, in which it was said that the Turkish troops took no part; but this was perhaps only the first spark to the train which has since lighted up the Greek fire for a general conflagration.

It is to the mountainous character of the island that the insurgents probably owe their present security; for, besides being traversed throughout its whole length by the lofty range running parallel to the south coast, there are other ranges dispersed over the whole surface. In the centre of Crete is Ida, more modernly known as Mount Poioliti, 7690 ft. high. The other loftiest summits are towards the west, in the Sphakian or white mountains, where the heights are covered with snow for three parts of the year. The highest elevations there are about 5000 ft. The greater part of these mountains are clothed with forests of olive, chestnut, walnut, and pine trees, oaks, and cypresses. They contain a remarkable number of caverns and grottoes, including that famous classic labyrinth, the extensive and intricate natural excavation at the foot of Mount Ida.

The north coast, with numerous indentations, forms, west to east, the capes of Boso, Spada, Melika, Retimo, Sasso, St. John, Sidero, and Ida.



GREEK INHABITANTS OF CANDIA.

the bays or gulfs of Kisamos, Cavea or Khania, Suda, Armyro, and Mirabel. The south coast is lofty, bordered by mountains, and with only one marked promontory, Cape Matala or Theodia, and the extensive bay of Massara. About six miles east of this cape, however, are several small bays, the most interesting of which is that in which the vessel bearing the Apostle Paul to Rome took refuge on her way to Malta. This bay is still called by the Greeks the Fair Haven, though it appears on the maps as Calolimania. Besides the three principal ports above named, there are three other good ports on the north side of the island.

The climate of Crete is in general mild and healthy, the heats of summer being tempered by a north wind. Unfortunately, some of the most fertile valleys are the most unhealthy, especially those which have rivulets running through them; but the vegetation is wonderfully luxuriant, and in many places grows spontaneously. Myrtles and rose-laurels cover the banks of the streams, and the plains and pastures are filled with bright and fragrant flowers; while the fig, pomegranate, almond, and orange grow without cultivation.

Horned cattle are used for ploughing, for there has been little improvement in agriculture. Sheep and goats are fed on the mountains, and their milk is made into cheese—a prejudice existing against cows' milk, which is therefore in little demand. Except in the immediate neighbourhood of the three cities Candia, Retimo, and Canea, the roads are in the most wretched condition. In many places only mules and asses can venture; and, although they are very sure-footed, it is dangerous for the rider to remain on their backs. When they descend the hills the peasants almost invariably alight. The bridges are many of them broken down, so that the torrents caused by the winter rains frequently detain travellers on the banks of what are, in summer, only insignificant rivulets. The men of Crete are tall, well-made fellows, but they are less active and impetuous than the Greeks of the other islands; and, though they are both hospitable and frugal, still preserve the character given them by the Apostle, as travellers well know. Their amusements, like those of most of the Greeks, retain the classic flavour, and consist mostly of attending a series of fêtes where they dance and play a sort of guitar, drink sweet, fiery wine, and enter into fierce disputes with much wordy fury. They have about a hundred holidays in the year, including Sundays, and their everyday food is barley bread, cheese, olives, and oil, of which they consume prodigious quantities.

The origin of Crete is lost in obscurity, and nothing certain is known of its first Monarch, Cres, or of his successors; but this island was the cradle of the civilisation brought to Europe by the Phoenicians and Egyptians, and amongst its Monarchs Minos is the most eminent as having given laws to the Greeks. In the time of Homer, Crete was crowded with inhabitants and contained a number of flourishing cities. The original or true Cretans were called "Eteocretes," to distinguish them from the foreign settlers, and inhabited the south division of the island. The last King of Crete was Idomeneus, whose exploits are recorded by Homer. For ten

TUNKOO ABUBAKAR BIN IBRAHIM, MAHARAJAH OF JOHORE.

centuries the people repelled foreign aggression, until subdued by the Romans. In 1204 the island was sold to the Venetians, who called it "Candia." It afterwards fell to the Turks, with whom it remained till 1830, when it was ceded to Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, who restored it to Turkey in 1841. Beside the great classical and

legendary interest attaching to this island, it was one of the first places which received the light of the Gospel. The Christian faith was introduced there by St. Paul, whose disciple Titus became first Bishop of Crete.

It is unquestionably an island worth winning, if it can be won either by writing about it or even by fighting for it—which is a thing the Athenians seem less inclined to undertake. In size and population Crete is little inferior, and in fertility and position far superior, to Corsica. Its forests have not yet been all destroyed by repeated conflagrations, like the trees which once covered the mountains of Greece. The population exceeds 200,000, of whom upwards of 60,000 are Mussulmans of the Greek race and who speak only the Greek language.

One of our Illustrations is taken from a sketch of an insurgent encampment in the mountains, where, with that defiance of fatigue and that indifference to luxury which are such prominent characteristics of the people in a time of national tumult, the men are waiting for intelligence from the main body of their irregular army, amidst the massive rocks of that chain from east to west, to which we have already alluded, the culminating point of which is Mount Ida. Our other Engraving represents a group of Candiates chosen by the Artist as types of that race which cannot forget freedom, and whose patriotism, like the sacred fire, burns with fitful flashes, which at least serve to show that it is not yet extinguished.

#### THE MAHARAJAH OF JOHORE.

His Highness Tunkoo Abubakar bin Ibrahim, commonly called the Tumongong, who has just paid us a visit, previous to his journey to Paris, is the eldest son of the Malay Prince by whom the islands of Singapore were ceded to Sir Stamford Raffles, between 1819 to 1824; and he succeeded to the sovereignty of the territory of Johore in 1861, on the death of his father. He is thirty-one years of age, and of more imposing appearance than is common with his countrymen; while the courtesy and kindness of his manners have endeared him to those with whom he has intimately associated. As he is the chief of the Liberal party in his dominions, and cultivates advanced opinions and improvements, he has considerable influence, not only in his own territory but with the chiefs of the neighbouring European possessions.

A fleet is maintained by the native Government of Johore, in conjunction with our own squadron there, to abolish piracy; and about twenty years ago the British Government in India presented the father of the present Maharajah with a sword, in acknowledgment of his devoted efforts towards the accomplishment of this purpose.

The travels of the young Prince in Europe have been undertaken for the purpose of gaining such information as will enable him to assist the advance of civilisation in his own country; and his visit to the two great capitals of Europe has served, not only to increase his information with respect to those arts which he desires to cultivate among his own people, but has gained for him friends who, while they have learned to respect his character, will not cease to take a lively interest in the progress of his Government.



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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE most important event of the last few days, in a picturesque and journalistic point of view, has been the triumphal entry of the Prussian troops into Berlin. At the banquet given on the occasion the military Attachés of the English and French Embassies were present; and this may be looked upon as symbolical of the fact that both England and France are contented with the recent aggrandisement of the Prussian monarchy. But in the official and diplomatic world no *mezzo termine* is recognised; and friends remain, to all appearances, the best friends possible until they become avowed enemies. As far as can be judged by outward manifestations, England, France, and Prussia are all at this moment on the most harmonious terms. Yet that, we know, cannot be the case. Count Bismarck, though one of the most accomplished double-dealers of the day—able, in this respect, to give points to Prince Gortchakoff and to the Emperor Napoleon himself—has now and then a fit of candour, and he has already publicly declared that Prussia is without friends in Europe, and that her aggrandisement is looked upon on all sides with an evil eye. In fact, even in England we cannot make up our minds as to whether the recent increase in the power of Prussia is likely to be beneficial to us or not. At the beginning of the great German war we were unanimous enough in abusing Prussia, and in wishing her every possible kind of humiliation. Then, when we saw with what energy Prussia was carrying on the contest, how well her troops were received by the populations of the minor German States, and how admirably they conducted themselves everywhere, a pro-Prussian feeling grew up among us, which was certainly not weakened by the discovery that the Prussian successes were not at all agreeable to France. But our Government—that of Lord Russell equally with that of Lord Derby—has never shared the enthusiasm felt by a portion of the English public and press for the policy of Bismarck, as shown in its latest results; while the French Government, whatever its organs may say on the subject, cannot be satisfied to see a first-class military Power growing up on the eastern frontier of France. In this matter we have a right to judge by acts rather than by words; and the act of making a formal demand to Prussia for a cession of territory, on the ground that the relative loss of power by France rendered it necessary, is more eloquent than any of the false interpretations of this act published by the French Government journals.

While, then, England, France, and Prussia are ostensibly on such excellent terms, both England and France are secretly mistrustful of Prussia; many politicians in both countries suspecting her of having purchased the good-will of Russia by a promise of aid and support in connection with the "Eastern question," which now threatens once more to trouble the peace of the world. Moreover, England is not quite sure that the agreement alleged to have been made at Biarritz between Count Bismarck and the Emperor Napoleon may not, at the first favourable opportunity, be carried out—when what the recent French circular calls "the tendency of small States to disappear" would doubtless be illustrated at the expense of Belgium and Holland. Finally, France has good reason, perhaps, for believing that the agreement in question will never be executed at all, and that the formation of a strong Germany will have the effect of diminishing permanently the influence of France in Europe. Though compliments and good wishes are still interchanged between the three great Western Powers, it is significant that two out of the three are arming, and that the third is only not doing so because she is already fully armed.

As neither France nor England has confidence in Prussia, so neither has confidence in the other. Of this we have just had an example in M. de Lavalette's circular, which maintains a silence, evidently studied, on the subject of the relations of France towards England. The Emperor's Foreign Minister has something civil to say about every great Power except Great Britain. "How does this happen?" some of our contemporaries have asked. The French newspapers reply that, if we make a point of separating ourselves from European affairs, it is only natural that in a general consideration of the state of European affairs all mention of England should be omitted. Without discussing this question, we may simply notice the fact that there is a coolness just now between France and England. There is, in fact, a general misunderstanding by France, England, and Prussia. All we have to fear is that this may be followed by an understanding between Prussia and France.

In spite of the denial of the *Times*, it is still asserted that Mr. Gladstone has accepted a mission from the Government. According to a French journal, which is said to derive its

inspiration from the Cabinet of the Tuileries, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer is to visit Greece and study the country, with a view to its capabilities for permanent self-support. If the result of Mr. Gladstone's inquiry should be favourable to the creation of a great Hellenic kingdom, then a great Hellenic kingdom would be created, or rather would be allowed to create itself—England giving direct and indirect aid towards that end. As a mark of sympathy, if not as a positive promise of support, a daughter of her Majesty the Queen would be joined in matrimony to the actual King of Greece; and, in spite of the lamentations of Mr. Layard and other friends of Turkey, the "sick man" would be urged at every possible opportunity to try change of air, and to quit Europe altogether. That Mr. Gladstone wishes well to the Greeks, and has no faith whatever in the Turks, is certain enough. But what faith can he have in the present Conservative Government, which is itself somewhat in the position of a "sick man," and which is not likely to receive assistance from the leader of the party destined to overturn it?

In the meanwhile, the journals of every country in Europe are full of surmises and rumours on the subject of Turkey and the difficulties in which she is now plunged. The insurrection in Crete will, it is thought, be the signal for risings in various parts of the Turkish empire, which is undermined with the elements of revolution, and is now less able than it ever was before to prevent their explosion. Then, and probably not until then, we shall know who are our allies and who our enemies in Europe.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY intends to indicate her sense of the important services rendered by the promoters of the Atlantic cable, and to confer some mark of her approbation upon Captain Anderson and other gentlemen prominently connected with that successful enterprise.

PRINCESS DAGMAR, accompanied by her brother, has left Copenhagen for St. Petersburg, where her marriage with the Czarewitch will shortly be celebrated.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES inaugurated a statue of her Majesty the Queen at Aberdeen on Thursday week. The proceedings were merely formal.

PRINCESS MATHILDE has received from the Empress of Russia the Order of St. Catherine, in diamonds.

PRINCE NAPOLEON is said to have abandoned his journey to Havre and projected excursion to the coast of England. His Imperial Highness has gone to visit Count Walewski at his château near Evian.

THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO has passed through Bologna on her way to Rome.

FRANZ PULSKY, the Hungarian exile, whose wife died a short time ago, has just lost his second son, who was formerly a Garibaldian volunteer.

THE MARQUIS DE BOISSY, so well known for his attacks on England in the French Senate, died on Wednesday.

MR. GLADSTONE, it is said, will be shortly invited to a banquet at Belfast, as a tribute to his successful financial policy.

COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT has just been elected an honorary member of the Spanish Academy of History.

MESSINA has again returned Signor Mazzini as its representative in the Italian Parliament.

CAPTAIN THE HON. R. GROSVENOR, M.P., is about to retire from the 1st Life Guards.

AT A EUROPEAN BALL given recently at Yokohama there were seventy gentlemen and eight ladies!

A NEW THEATRE, to cost £4000, and to seat 2500 persons, is to be built in Douglas, Isle of Man.

THE LIBERALS OF EAST NORFOLK held a meeting on Saturday last, to prepare for the anticipated dissolution next year. It is expected that Lord Bury will be the candidate.

MR. BLANEY COLE, grandson of the Countess of Rathdown and nephew of Viscount Monck, is about to adopt the stage as a profession.

THE GLASS required for the Paris Exhibition next year would cover an extent of twenty acres.

A GREAT FLOOD has occurred in Scinde, seriously damaging seventy miles of railway and causing an interruption of traffic for probably six weeks.

A WAR has broken out in Japan between the Tycoon and Prince Choishu, which had led to the closing of the Strait of Simonasaki.

MR. SADLER STONEY has issued an address to the electors of Tipperary, offering himself as a candidate in the Conservative interest in the room of the late Mr. Dillon.

A RAILWAY is projected between Newport and Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. It will be about five miles long. It will connect by rail Cowes and the chief town with the back of the Island.

The nominal total strength of the Papal army at the present date is 15,297 men.

LORD DERBY, or his agent, has greatly irritated the people of Unsworth by closing a well from which the inhabitants of the district have for many years obtained their best water. A fund is being raised to indict his Lordship at the next Manchester Assizes.

DR. DE BRIOU, of Paris, has succeeded in producing an enamel paint, made from indiarubber, which, though of film-like consistency when applied to iron, renders it absolutely proof against atmospheric action.

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS, SEN., is reported to be going to publish a continuation of his novel of "Monte Christo." The world will thus be informed of what became of Edmund Dantes.

THE LIVERPOOL MAGISTRATES have fined a man named Greenstock £50 for acting as an emigration agent without a license.

LORD STANLEY has accepted an invitation of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to be present at a banquet to be given to the layers of the Atlantic cable on Oct. 1. Messrs. T. B. Horsfall, M.P.; S. R. Graves, M.P.; and John Laird, M.P., will also be present.

C. J. B. ALDIS, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., medical officer of health for St. George's, Hanover-square, has been elected lecturer on hygiene and preventive medicine to the Ladies' Medical College in Fitzroy-square.

DR. EDEN, Bishop of Moray and Ross, the primus of the Scotch Bishops, has made arrangements for the erection of a Cathedral at Inverness, in connection with the Scottish Episcopal Church, and the Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to lay the foundation-stone.

COMMEMORATIVE SLABS OF MARBLE have just been placed on the houses at Valladolid which had been inhabited by Christopher Columbus and Cervantes.

CHOLERA has again made its appearance in Egypt.

M. GARNIER-PAGES has just addressed to the President of the United States a letter in favour of the abolition of capital punishment in the American Republic.

MR. RODGER, of Glasgow, the owner of the celebrated clipper *Taeping*, has, we are informed, presented her commander with £500, to mark his appreciation of that officer's nautical skill, which did so much towards winning the great ocean race from China.

STORY's (the American sculptor) statue of Medes has just arrived in England from Italy, and has been lent by the owner, Mr. Stone, M.P., to the Loan Exhibition at Southampton. Crowds of people are going to the exhibition daily to see it.

THE MANCHESTER CARPENTERS have returned to work, after losing about £12,000. They asked for an advance of 2s. per week, and the arrangement made with the masters is that 1s. shall be given now, and the other next March.

A NEW BEACH is forming at Muddiford, in Hampshire, at a distance from the present one by the crumbling away of one of the rocks which form Muddiford Bay. This new beach has already caused the river that flowed into the sea near the rock to seek another outlet.

THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS will enter on a fresh term of existence as a place of amusement on the removal of St. Thomas's Hospital, Mr. Simpson having exchanged some other property with the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury for the freehold of the ground.

THE WELL-KNOWN ROCK LA MAROLA, opposite Corunna, has disappeared in consequence of a recent submarine convulsion; and between the rocks surrounding Fort St. Antonio a creek has been formed capable of containing about a dozen fishing-smacks.

A FIRE is raging in one of the large pine forests in Corsica, which has already destroyed millions of trees.

MR. W. S. LINDSAY, formerly member for Sunderland, continues to improve in health, and though he has not yet recovered the use of his limbs, his medical advisers hold out the hope that he will ultimately completely recover. Mr. Lindsay was confined to bed for eighteen months, but is now able to be wheeled about in the open air.

TWO MEN were carried over Niagara Falls on Sept. 12. They attempted to cross the river above the rapids in a small boat, but, being struck by a squall, were forced into the rapids and carried over. No traces of them or their boat have been discovered in the river below.

A SHIP FROM NEW ORLEANS, laden with 1361 bales of Sea Island cotton, has been wrecked. The fate of her crew is unknown. A Bombay cotton-ship—the Bates Family by name—has also had a narrow escape. When off the Western Islands she suffered severely from a storm, and there is reason to believe that a ship which bore her company foundered.

AN ENGLISH BRIG, laden with coals, was driven ashore off Boulogne, on Friday week, about ten in the morning, and broke to pieces as soon as it touched the sands. The captain was drowned in trying to swim to land; and the rest of the crew—four in number—clung to the masts and were engulfed, one by one, in sight, and almost within reach, of crowds on the beach.

A CROCODILE now being exhibited at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, while his keepers were cleaning out his tank on Saturday night last, got away and fell upon the floor of the building, lashing his tail violently and snapping at everything near him. The reptile, which is nearly 10 ft. long, was secured, after considerable difficulty, by first binding his jaws with cloths, and carried bodily into the tank.

A MAN employed in a packer's office in the suburbs of Brussels, believed to have expired after a short illness, had a narrow escape of being buried alive the other day. Fortunately the coffin was of light deal, and he was able to burst open the lid while being carried to the grave. He was taken to a neighbouring wineshop instead, and sufficiently recovered to walk home, and has since resumed his work.

## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

MR. JOHN GEORGE, the member for the county of Wexford, it is said, is to be a Judge, in place of Mr. Justice Hayes, resigned. Mr. George is a member of the English Bar. He was called at Gray's Inn in 1827. But, I suppose, he must be a member of the Irish Bar as well, or can members of the English Bar be made Irish Judges? Mr. George, I had come to think, had ceased to be a practising barrister. I never saw him in wig and gown, and never noticed his name in the law reports; perhaps he is a practising barrister without practice. When the Liberal Government fell, it was currently reported that Mr. George was to be Attorney-General for Ireland; but he did not get the appointment, nor do I know that he wanted it. He has been a very zealous and an unwearied supporter of the Conservative party; and, as Whiteside, it was known, was to mount the judicial bench, men naturally supposed that Mr. George would have the attorney-generalship. In truth, though he is hardly fit for the place, he may be a good lawyer. Of his legal qualifications I know nothing; but he is a prosy, dull, wearisome debater, and quite unfit to lead in Irish law business in the House of Commons, and of this, perhaps, he is quite conscious; and then Mr. George is so exceedingly good-natured that he would give way to anybody who earnestly pressed claims upon the Government. I suspect, too, that he is—unlike most Irish lawyers—rich, and does not need to seek place for the sake of the emoluments. His father was a wealthy merchant, and Mr. George himself is a director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and a considerable shareholder. This famous company originated in Ireland. The late Mr. Brodie McGhie Wilcox was its founder, and there is still an Irish element in the direction.

The new Master of the Rolls in Ireland is to be Mr. J. E. Walsh, now Attorney-General. This is an extremely fortunate gentleman. He came into Parliament for the first time last Session, succeeding Mr. Whiteside as member for the University of Dublin. He was promptly made Attorney-General. He made one set speech, and a most imprudent speech it was; a most mischievous speech, I might say. And now, after this short voyage, he quietly glides into still waters, there to enjoy ease and dignity, with just enough pleasant work to keep away ennui, and a salary of about £4000 a year for life, or so long as he chooses to hold the office, and about £2000 a year pension if he should be minded to retire when old age shall make his duties wearisome. I have said that his one speech in the House was an imprudent and mischievous speech; and, considered as a party speech, so it was. A few more like it would inevitably have banded the whole of the Roman Catholic members together as one man against the Government. But, for himself, it was probably a very successful speech. Earl Derby, and Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Naas, the Irish Secretary, must have seen that they had made a great mistake in selecting this man to be Attorney-General; that such a faggot Orangeman as he would soon make government of Ireland by them impossible; and that they must get quit of him as soon as practicable; and as there was no other way to do it, they made him a Judge.

Mr. Michael Morris, the member for Galway, and Solicitor-General for Ireland, is to be the Attorney-General. The history of this gentleman is worth noticing. He entered Parliament for the first time at the general election last year. He was returned as a Liberal, and, when Parliament assembled, took his seat amongst the Liberals. But, when the Conservatives mounted to office, Mr. Michael Morris suddenly ratted and went over to the enemy. His price was the solicitor-generalship; and now he is to have a further reward. When he first took office he had to resign his seat, and it was thought that he might have some difficulty in getting himself re-elected; but, strange to say, his friends at Galway ratted too, and returned him again by an overwhelming majority. The hon. gentleman is a Roman Catholic—the first Roman Catholic that has ever held the office of Attorney-General. And this is done by a Conservative Government! Think of that, Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Whalley! And what does that fiery Protestant Mr. Whiteside say to it? This appointment of a Roman Catholic to the office of Attorney-General by a Conservative Government is really curious and strange. But we must remember, as something parallel, that it was the Earl of Derby's Government that consented, in 1858, to the admission of Jews into the House of Commons, and to the abolition of the property qualification of members. And Lord Stanley has already proclaimed that the policy of nonintervention, so much decried and ridiculed by the Conservatives when in Opposition, is to be the policy of the Conservative Government. Is Conservatism, then, changed? A Radical friend of mine answers to this: "No; but the Conservative Government, being weaker than the Liberal Government, is more squeezable. By Jove! Sir," said he, "I should not wonder if they were to give us household suffrage." I doubt whether Mr. Michael Morris will make a good Attorney-General. He is, I am told, a reasonably good lawyer; but, if Mr. George would have been too dull and prosy, this gentleman will, I fear, be wanting in gravity. But we shall have some rare fun out of him; for he can be very humorous. He has a rich Hibernian brogue, and perpetrates, either consciously or unconsciously, the most comical of Irish blunders. A speech from Mr. Morris is as laughter-provoking as a screaming farce.

And, now I am on Irish matters, I may inform you that Mr. Isaac Butt means to stand for the county of Tipperary; but I am told that his chances of success there are but small, which I am sorry to hear, for he is a man who ought to be in the House. He is, to my mind, by far the ablest lawyer that Ireland has sent to Parliament for many years, and he is, too, an admirable debater. True, he was under a cloud when last in Parliament. Through sheer idleness and neglect of his profession, he was quite out of pocket and almost out-at-elbows. Of course, I should not mention this fact if it were any secret; but everybody knows it. More than once, or twice, or thrice, he was before the police courts, sued for neglecting to pay his cab fares. But suddenly he turned over a new leaf; and he is now working hard, has as many briefs as he can attend to, and is earning as much money as any lawyer at the Irish Bar. And if he should get into Parliament again, and hold to his new course, and the Liberals should resume their places on the Treasury bench, there is no legal position in Ireland to which he may not aspire. It is said that Lord Palmerston appreciated largely Mr. Butt's talents, and but for his apparently desperate idleness and consequent impecuniosity, with its usual attendant troubles, would have made him a Judge.

I have heard it reported several times of late that *Punch* and *Fun* belong to the same proprietors. I have reason to believe this is not the case; but, if I had any doubt about the matter, it would be removed by a paragraph in this week's *Punch*, wherein the elder periodical inveighs against "plagiarists who have done their worst to copy it in shape and outward semblance." This is the first time *Punch* has taken notice of its present rival, and the tone of the passage is significant.

#### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

DRURY LANE opened on Saturday with great éclat. "King John" was given with the same cast as last season, with the following exceptions:—Faulconbridge, instead of being personated by Mr. James Anderson, is now played by Mr. Barry Sullivan, who has returned from Australia, and who received a rapturous welcome from a crowded house. Miss Atkinson is not a member of the present company, and Mrs. Herman Vezin appeared as Constance, and was warmly applauded; and Mr. Mead lent his judicious and well-regulated talents to the part of the King of France. Mr. Phelps and his son, Mr. Swinbourne, Master Percy Roselle, and Mrs. H. Vandenhoff, retain the characters played by them during the run of this gorgeous revival last season. The scene chosen for illustration by your artist is that outside Angiers, in the second act, which terminates in the union of the Princess Blanch with the Dauphin. "The Comedy of Errors," with the Brothers Webb as the two Dromios, succeeds the play; and so the evening's entertainment was Shakespearean, wholly Shakespearean, and nothing but Shakespearean. Even Elizabethan Islington must be satisfied, and look on Mr. Chatterton with an approving eye. Next week we are to have "Macbeth," with Mr. Phelps and Mr. Sullivan alternately as the Thane, and Miss Amy Sedgwick as Lady Macbeth, and the Singing Witches by Mmes. Jenny Bauer and Rebecca Isaacs; indeed, old Drury is alive again, and it is a most creditable thing for manager, company, and the public that there is one home in London for Shakespeare. Such a bard requires a large, grand residence, and is better seen in state at Drury than cabined, cribbed, and confined in a smaller house.

On Thursday evening the OLYMPIC reopened, with a comedietta called "The Best Way," and a new drama, by Mr. Tom Taylor, entitled "The Whiteboy."

The HAYMARKET reopens, on Monday, with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews "on their return from the Continent," to quote the play-bills. Why on their return from the Continent? Is acting supposed to improve by travel? Some of the conventional courtesies of the playbill are droll in the extreme. I wonder if it would be considered irregular if it were advertised that Mr. Charles Mathews would play Sir Charles Coldstream "by the kind permission of Mrs. Charles Mathews," or that Mrs. Charles Mathews would appear as Letitia Hardy "by the kind permission of Charles Mathews, Esq.?"

The ADELPHI also advertises the commencement of its season for Monday next. Miss Kate Terry is to appear in "A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing;" and "La Belle Hélène," with Miss Furtado as Helen and Miss Woolgar as Paris, is to follow.

Miss Herbert announces the reopening of the ST. JAMES'S for the 6th of next month, with the old comedy of "The Belle's Stratagem," and a new farce by Mr. John Oxenford.

No less than four burlesques on the subject of "Der Freischütz" are announced. One at the STRAND, by Mr. Burnand; another at the PRINCE OF WALES'S, by Mr. Byron; and two others at theatres at the East-End.

The new Holborn Theatre is to commence its career on the 6th proximo. The ubiquitous Mr. Boucicault has furnished the drama, which is of the Turf, turf. "Flying Scud; or, the Four-legged Fortune," is, it is supposed, the name of a racehorse, and is certainly the title of drama.

At the ALHAMBRA the "Watteau Fête" has been replaced by a new work of a very novel character, entitled "Alhambra Blue Jackets; or, a Fête at Sea." All the numerous dances of which this ballet consists take place on the deck of a ship, excellently represented, and are mainly of a nautical kind. However, as even an assemblage of British tars might after a while become monotonous, the vessel is supposed to be anchored off an Italian port, and variety is given to the picture by the arrival of peasant damsels, who come to vend their wares and heighten the terpsichorean recreations.

THE MANCHESTER DEMONSTRATION.—The following estimates were made by London and provincial journals, having special reporters present, of the numbers attending the open-air Reform demonstration at Manchester. All the papers unite in describing the rain as heavy and incessant:—The Times, 200,000; the Daily News, 200,000; the Morning Star, 130,000; the Electric Telegraph Company's reporter, 100,000; the Manchester Examiner, 100,000; the Birmingham Daily Post, 70,000; the Sheffield Daily Telegraph, 50,000; the Leeds Mercury, 50,000; the Daily Telegraph, 40,000; the Manchester Guardian, 15,000.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF LONDON.—The question of water supply is naturally engaging the attention of the inhabitants of the eastern districts of the metropolis, who have suffered so severely from cholera. A meeting, which was at once influentially and numerously attended, was held in the Townhall, Bethnal-green, on Wednesday night. Allegations affecting one of the water companies were made by some of the speakers, and they were of so extraordinary a character that an immediate explanation is imperatively called for. The meeting resulted in the formation of an association, having for its object to secure a pure as well as plentiful supply of water.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Registrar-General's return of births and deaths for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 22, states that the whole number of deaths in London were 1350, being 144 in excess of the estimated average; but that excess is more than covered by the deaths from cholera. The deaths in the four last weeks from cholera were respectively 198, 157, 182, and 150, and from diarrhoea, 128, 132, 110, and 98, showing a decrease, as compared with the previous week, from both forms of the epidemic of 44. The other portions of the return have nothing noteworthy as to the incidence of mortality. The annual rates of mortality, per 1000 inhabitants, in the week ending Sept 15, for the metropolis and twelve other large towns, were as follow:—Bristol and Birmingham, 18; Edinburgh, 19; Sheffield and Hull, 21; Glasgow, 22; London, 23; Leeds, 26; Dublin, 27; Salford, 29; Manchester, 30; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 35; and Liverpool, 52.

A MAN BURIED ALIVE.—A man named Vaughan was engaged in getting stones from a quarry, at Lane Side, Forest of Dean, a few days ago, when a land-slip took place and he was buried beneath a mass of rubbish. At one o'clock in the day the wife of deceased went to the quarry with his dinner, but could not find her husband; she noticed his coat and the dog near, and endeavoured to get the dog away, but failed. She returned home, and in the course of the afternoon, a relation, apprehensive that something serious had happened, went to the place. The faithful dog was still sitting on the bank, occasionally howling. Having looked at the earth which had fallen, she felt convinced that her brother-in-law was under it. Ultimately assistance was obtained, and after removing a few barrows full of earth, the unfortunate deceased was found dead, with his head frightfully bruised. The poor wife on hearing of it became insensible. The dog, who had not forsaken his master, waited in a most piteous manner. Deceased has left a large family.

METROPOLITAN AND PROVINCIAL WORKING MEN'S EXHIBITION.—This exhibition, which is attracting vast crowds of visitors to the Agricultural Hall, Islington, has now been open four weeks, and, judging from the numbers who have already attended it, is likely to be even a greater success than that of 1864, held in the same place and under the same management. The arrangement of the numerous objects of display, which was far from complete on the day of inauguration, has been carried out with great care and excellent effect, even the articles which arrived after the opening day obtaining eligible places in the tasteful distribution. Some of these latter are of rare merit, so that those who attended on the earlier days of the exhibition will be fully repaid by a second visit. During the first week 42,000 persons paid for admission; during the second, 54,000; and during the third, 55,000; making a total of something more than 150,000 visitors during three weeks. These numbers, however, are not to be taken as a criterion of the probable success of the undertaking, for the promoters of it expect that when many who are now from home come back to town the returns will show a great increase, especially in the number of day visitors, who have to pay more than those who attend in the evenings, and to whom the management looks for success in a pecuniary sense. But even with a weekly attendance of about 50,000 there is no doubt that there would be a considerable surplus after paying all expenses. After the exhibition of 1864, alluded to above, the surplus then in the hands of the treasurer was forwarded to the Society of Arts, and the interest of that sum is now given in prize money to the exhibitor in art-workmanship from the northern district who may prove successful in competition held annually. This year, however, whatever remains in the hands of the committee after all expenses have been paid will be added to the prize money already voted, so that there is every reason to hope that the number of awards will be more than usually large and their value more than usually substantial.

#### THE WRECK REGISTER AND CHART FOR 1865.

A FOREIGNER, looking at the Wreck Chart of the British Isles, might not unnaturally conceive that a very large proportion of the ships that pass to and from our ports every year were wrecked on our shores. When, however, he came to be informed that the number of vessels that cleared outwards and entered inwards last year alone, from the different ports in the United Kingdom (without counting vessels employed solely as passenger-ships), was 409,255; that they represented a tonnage of 65,231,034; and that the value of their cargoes must be estimated at not less than £500,000,000, the said foreigner would probably be much surprised after all to learn that not 1 per cent of this great multitude of vessels was wrecked either in our narrow seas or on our coasts. Such, however, are the facts of the case, and it is not for us to justify even the loss of this relatively small amount of valuable property. On the contrary, we are amongst those who contend that, as education advances, and careful and thoughtful habits are instilled into sailors, this percentage of wrecks must diminish.

Considering the increasing trade of this country every year and the consequent increase of shipping frequenting our shores, the general average of marine disasters reported to the Board of Trade will probably continue to augment proportionately from year to year. Again, it should be remembered that the number of wrecks in a year cannot fail to be increased or diminished, according to the prevalence or absence of gales of wind like those which proved so disastrous to the ill-fated ship London, in January last, and to so many other vessels which were in such comparatively safe anchorages as Torbay affords, where it had been supposed the whole British Navy might have ridden in safety during the fiercest storms.

Thus in October, 1859, there was the Royal Charter gale, and a loss of 343 ships. In January, February, and November, 1861, there were north-east and south-easterly gales, which added 460 to the number of casualties. In January, October, and December, 1862, there were westerly gales, with upward of 540 casualties; and in January, March, September, October, November, and December, 1863, there were westerly gales, with 930 casualties. In November, 1864, there were 264 casualties, with the wind chiefly in the south, south-east, and south-west; but, owing to the absence of any special gales of remarkable duration and violence during the previous part of that year, the total number of casualties in it was 274 below the number in 1863; and it is worthy of remark that the whole number of casualties, other than collisions, reported in 1864, was less than the number reported in any year since 1858. The annual average for the ten years ending 1865, including collisions, is, for total losses, 505, and for partial losses 889. As against this the numbers for 1865 are, for total losses, 540, and for partial losses 1116.

From the carefully-compiled wreck register of the Board of Trade we find that the total number of wrecks and casualties from all causes on the coasts of the United Kingdom and the surrounding seas reported in 1865 is 1656. The number reported in 1864 was 1390. The corrected annual average of the eleven years from 1855 to 1865 inclusive was 1372. It should, however, be mentioned that the wrecks in 1864 were below the average of the preceding five years, although they were above the corrected average of the last ten years. The number of ships lost or damaged in the 1865 casualties reported in 1865 was 2012, representing a registered tonnage of upwards of 377,000 tons.

Of these 2012 ships 1690 are known to have been ships belonging to Great Britain and its dependencies, with British certificates of registry, and 238 to have been foreign ships. Of the remaining eighty-four ships the country and employment are unknown. Of the British ships 1198 were employed in the British coasting-trade, and 492 were employed in the (over sea) foreign and home trade; and of the foreign ships eleven were employed in the British coasting-trade. Thus the number of British vessels wrecked continues to maintain a sad pre-eminence in the work of destruction, and, we regret to add, as a natural result, in the sad loss of life.

Of the total number of casualties (1656) reported in 1865, 354 were collisions and 1302 were casualties other than collisions. Of these 1656 casualties 540 resulted in total losses and 1116 in partial damage, more or less serious. We find that 470 total losses took place from causes other than collisions; 245 only were caused by stress of weather; 99 were caused by inattention, carelessness, or neglect; 38 arose from defects in the ship or in her equipments (and of these 38 no less than 30 appear to have founded from unseaworthiness), and the remainder from various other causes. Again, of the 832 partial losses, other than collision, 501 were caused by stress of weather, 137 arose from carelessness, 48 from defects in the ship or her equipments, and the remainder from various causes which we believe to be, in the majority of cases, obviously preventable if ordinary care and skill had been shown. It is for those who feel an interest in preventing shipping disasters to ponder over these startling facts, and to continue to direct public attention to this important subject. Our object is, to some extent, accomplished in thus calling general attention to it: but our main purpose at present is to make a few remarks on the distressing loss of life which these various and inexcusable causes of disasters inevitably produce. We find that the total number of ships reported to have founded, or to have been lost on our coasts from unseaworthiness, in ten years, is 423; and the number of casualties caused through unseaworthy ships, unseaworthy gear, &c., and resulting in partial damage, in the same time, is 499. With these 423 vessels sank, probably, a million sterling worth of property, and several hundred valuable lives.

In 1865 there were 98 casualties to fishing smacks and vessels. There can be no doubt that the weather must have been most severe to produce such havoc amongst our fishing craft; but even in these cases the indications of handy trustworthy weather glasses, or barometers on the plan of those so usefully employed by the National Life-boat Institution at nearly all its numerous life-boat stations, might probably have saved many a fishing-vessel and her hardy crew from the terrible fate which overtook them, not without unmistakable atmospheric warnings, during the fearful gales of last winter. But excluding these 98 fishing-vessels, the number of ships employed in the regular carrying trade that have suffered from wreck or casualty during the year is shown to be 1914. If this number be again subdivided, it cannot fail to be observed that more than half of it is represented by the unseaworthy, overladen, or ill-found vessels of the collier class, chiefly employed in the coasting trade. In corroboration of this remark the reader has only to cast a glance at the wreck chart, which accompanies the wreck register. We observe that the north-east coast is, as usual, completely covered with the sad results, in too many cases, of unseaworthy, overladen, and ill-found vessels in the coal trade.

The wrecks are thus specified in the returns to the Board of Trade:—Fishing-smacks, 98; colliers laden, 535; colliers in ballast, 140; metallic ores, 150; stone ores, 199; ships with other cargoes and other vessels in ballast, 980; total vessels, 2012.

It is a remarkable fact that, taking the past seven years as our guide, we find that casualties to comparatively new ships continue to bear a very high proportion to the whole number of disasters: thus—908 casualties happened to nearly new ships, and 1701 to ships from three to seven years of age. Then there are casualties to 2087 ships from seven to fourteen years old, and 3477 from fifteen to thirty years old. Then follow 1267 ships from thirty to fifty years old. Having passed the service of half a century, we come to the really old ships—viz., 230 between fifty and sixty years old, 102 from sixty to seventy, 48 from seventy to eighty, 14 from eighty to ninety, 6 from ninety to a hundred, and 4 one hundred years and upwards.

The ages of 3002 are unknown. The state of rottenness and the want of repair of some of the ships above twenty years old often call for remark. Even at the age of twenty-five to thirty it sometimes happens that a ship is so rotten as to fall to pieces immediately on touching the ground, without giving the crew the slightest chance of getting out their boats. In one case—an old ship, a foreigner, which went to pieces as soon as she touched the ground—it was found that her seams had been payed with clay and red ochre to keep out the water. It seems to us that the Merchant Shipping Act has entirely failed to control this sad state of things; and, in

deed, its authors contend that the provisions of the Act never contemplated touching them; for they argue—and there is much force in their observations—that the common law of the land should be brought into operation to compel shipowners, like all other owners of property, to be answerable for wilful or overt acts of carelessness.

Of the 2010 vessels lost or damaged in 1865, 82 were rigged as ships, 130 were steam-ships, 542 schooners, 419 brigs, 187 barques, 187 brigantines, and 196 smacks; the remainder were small vessels, rigged in various ways. Of the 2012 vessels referred to, 902 did not exceed 100 tons burden, 793 were from 100 to 300 tons, 210 were from 300 to 600 tons, and 107 only were above 600 tons burden.

From the table showing the parts of the coasts on which the casualties happened, we see that, as usual, the greatest number occurred on the east coast. The numbers are as follows:—East coast, 868; south coast, 187; west coast, 386; north-west of Scotland, 46; Irish coast, 146; Isle of Man, 15; Lundy Island, 3; Scilly Isles, 5.

As regards the loss of life, the returns show that the number lost from shipwreck on or near the coast of the United Kingdom in 1865 was 638. These lives were lost in 164 ships; 124 of them were laden vessels, 33 were vessels in ballast, and in 7 cases it is not known whether the vessels were laden or light; 131 of these ships were entirely lost, and 33 sustained partial damage. Of the 638 lives lost, 275 were lost in vessels that founded, 53 on board vessels in collisions, and 335 in vessels stranded or cast ashore. The remaining number (35) were lost from various causes, such as being washed overboard in heavy seas, by explosions, &c. The loss of life in 1864 was 516, which was less than the number in any year since 1855. In that year (1855) the National Life-boat Institution began to take most active steps to provide our coasts with life-boats, having during the previous thirty years struggled hard for support to carry on its great and national work on our shores; but in that year the late Captain Hamilton Fitzgerald, R.N., left the society the munificent legacy of £10,000. Its committee most wisely and promptly decided to spend the whole of the money in placing new life-boats on the coast. Since that period the institution has contributed to the saving of 5758 lives from shipwrecks. How many of these persons, in addition to their wives, children, and other relations, have reason this day to bless the name of this and many other benefactors who have given the cost of life-boats, and who have thus aided to accomplish such a large amount of solid, palpable, good work!

The greatest loss of life during the seven years ending in 1865 occurred in the Irish Sea, which is one of our principal highways to and from America. The number of lives lost on the coasts and sandbanks of the Irish Sea during these seven years is more than double the number lost on any other part of the coasts, although during the year 1865 the number on the east coast of England was very slightly in excess of the number lost on the coasts of the Irish Channel.

The most fatal winds during the year 1865 are thus given:—N. 61; N.N.E. 59; N.E. 90; E.N.E. 58; E. 55; E.S.E. 56; S.E. 97; S.S.E. 60; S. 94; S.S.W. 133; S.W. 192; W.S.W. 102; W. 73; W.N.W. 91; N.W. 101; N.N.W. 59—1881.

It will thus be seen that westerly gales are far more destructive to shipping than gales from any other quarter. Again, we find that, distinguishing the casualties of the past seven years according to the force of the wind at the time at which they happened, 678 occurred when the wind was at force 6 or under—that it to say, when the force of the wind did not exceed a strong breeze, in which the ship could carry single reefs and topgallant sails; and that 810 only happened with the wind at force 9 and upwards—that is to say, from a strong gale to a hurricane. Thus we observe that in the last seven years 118 took place in a calm; 176 in light air, or just sufficient to give steerage way; 450 in light breeze; 220 in gentle breeze; 784 in moderate breeze; 1280 in fresh breeze; 1217 in strong gale; 441 in moderate gale; 836 in fresh gale; 1873 in strong gale; 1444 in whole gale; 505 in a storm; 693 in a hurricane; 50 variable; and 400 unknown.

During the past year the number of collisions reported was 354, of which 114 occurred in the daytime and 240 at night. In 1864 the number was 351, that being an excess of the number of collisions reported in any year since 1855. We know of nothing more distressing than a collision between two powerful ships far out at sea. On a recent occasion, when the screw steam-ship Osprey, of Liverpool, and the steam sloop-of-war Amazon came into violent collision, nothing but the calm that brooded upon the waters of Start Point saved hundreds of lives from being lost. Indeed, if the survivors had not fallen in, after the collision, with some fishing-smacks about twelve miles outside Torbay, when they were pulling their boats about the Channel, with a compass which had gone wrong, and with no food or water on board, we should have had to-day to lament a frightful addition to the list of deaths.

Amidst this desolation and havoc it is very satisfactory to find that the means of saving life from shipwreck on our coast have made, and are making, the most encouraging progress. There are now nearly 200 life-boat stations on our shores, and nearly the whole of them belong to the National Life-boat Institution, whose activity and usefulness have commanded, not only the admiration of the British people and Parliament, but also that of nearly every maritime Power throughout the world. Indeed, it is a remarkable fact, that during the past few years kindred institutions have been established on the coasts of many of these nations, while at one of our thriving colonies in the antipodes, it is reported to the institution, they have built self-righting life-boats equal to those of the mother country.

Again, the Board of Trade support 249 life-saving rocket apparatus stations, which are worked by that valuable body of men the coast-guard. These, in conjunction with the provision of lighthouses and floating light-vessels, and life-boats on nearly all of the most difficult points of navigation on our coasts, the gradual improvement of natural harbours of refuge, the decoration of the Albert medal by her Majesty the Queen, and the rewards of the National Life-boat Institution to our boatmen and fishermen for noble efforts to save life from shipwreck—all these admirable provisions testify to the unceasing skill and liberal care for the safety and deliverance of tens of thousands of seafaring men, which their perils, acting upon a benevolent public, have drawn forth.

At present nearly every class co-operates with the institution. The resident gentry and others, at its life-boat stations, give their superintendence; the boatmen give readily their personal services; for stipulated payments; the railway and steam-packet companies convey the life-boats carriage free, and the public support the institution liberally.

The Life-boat Society is infinitely more than an office or an agency. It is an organisation of intelligence, a focus to which information converges, and a centre from which it radiates. By the circulation of facts which it maintains it interests the whole public, awakens sympathy, excites to effort, and is continually submitting itself and its work to general supervision. It lives on its proper merits, and every shilling it receives may be said to be given under the valuable law of "payment for results." Thus, though it may not be possible at the present moment to say that the institution has not reached this or that place on the coast to supply its wants, we are to remember that it is chiefly owing to what the institution has done to interest the public in the subject that isolated cases of deficiency attract even casual notice; while the principle of progress at work in the institution is a guarantee that at no distant date every want, when pointed out, or as it arises, will be promptly supplied.

All this comes of private benevolence, energy, and zeal; and so striking is the result that the principle has, as we said before, commended itself to nearly every other maritime country in the world. We feel assured that an institution of such national interest and importance will continue to receive a large amount of the sympathy and support of the British public in aid of the maintenance of its noble life-saving fleet of 172 boats; and that no society has a stronger claim for that sympathy and support than the National Life-boat Institution is testified by the gratifying fact that its life-boats and other means preserve every year, under Providence, hundreds of our hardy sailors from a premature grave, and many houses from the desolation of widowhood and orphanage.—*Daily News.*

## HOP-PICKING.

HOP-PICKING is now in full progress, and it will probably be completed in the course of next week. Cholera has prevailed among the pickers to a considerable extent this season; but the improved style of living and the more wholesome conditions by which they are surrounded when at work have had the effect of enabling the pickers to bear up against the disease, which has consequently become less fatal than it was at first. The hops this season are much smaller than they were last year, but they are of excellent quality. In several cases the pickers have struck work and paraded the towns. At Loose Court, occupied by Mr. J. H. Hodsoll, a well-known grower, employing 800 pickers, the whole of the London hands struck the other day; and, arming themselves with hop-poles, they demolished the bins in another garden where the country people were engaged, and proceeded to Mr. Hodsoll's house, demanding higher terms than those they had originally agreed upon, threatening, unless he complied, to show him "what the Hyde Park

riot was like." A detachment of the county police restored order, and after some time an arrangement was effected by Mr. Hodsoll agreeing to the terms demanded. The ringleaders were afterwards apprehended and were sentenced to a month's imprisonment each without the option of paying a fine. In this case it seems that the pickers were being actually better paid than those in many other grounds (the hops being finer), but they were aware that Mr. Hodsoll had lately constructed a large number of new oast-houses for drying purposes, and that, as everything depended upon the hops being gathered directly they were ripe, their employer was entirely in their power.

Of a more picturesque, as well as less reprehensible, nature is the incident of hop-picking life depicted in our Engraving. Whenever a stranger intrudes into a hop-garden, he is at once laid hold of and put into a hop-bin, where he is kept down and next to smothered till he consents to "pay his footing" in the shape of certain libations of beer. Some time since a happy couple just returning from

Hastings, where they had been spending their honeymoon, happened to pass a hop-garden, whereupon the husband called the coachman to stop as he wanted to get some hops to take home. He no sooner entered the place than he was seized by a score of strapping lasses, who, in spite of the cries of his new wife, tumbled him head over heels into the bin. She nearly fainted at seeing her idol so rudely hurled from its pedestal. Of course, the youthful Benedict disbursed a mulct to the pickers, and was released and restored to the care of his anxious better half.

## THE LONG STRIKE.

MR. DION BOUCICAULT'S new drama, entitled "The Long Strike," which was produced a few days ago at the Lyceum Theatre, and a scene from which we this week engrave, is divided into four acts, and brings effectively upon the stage those scenes of Manchester life which have been so graphically described in the works of the



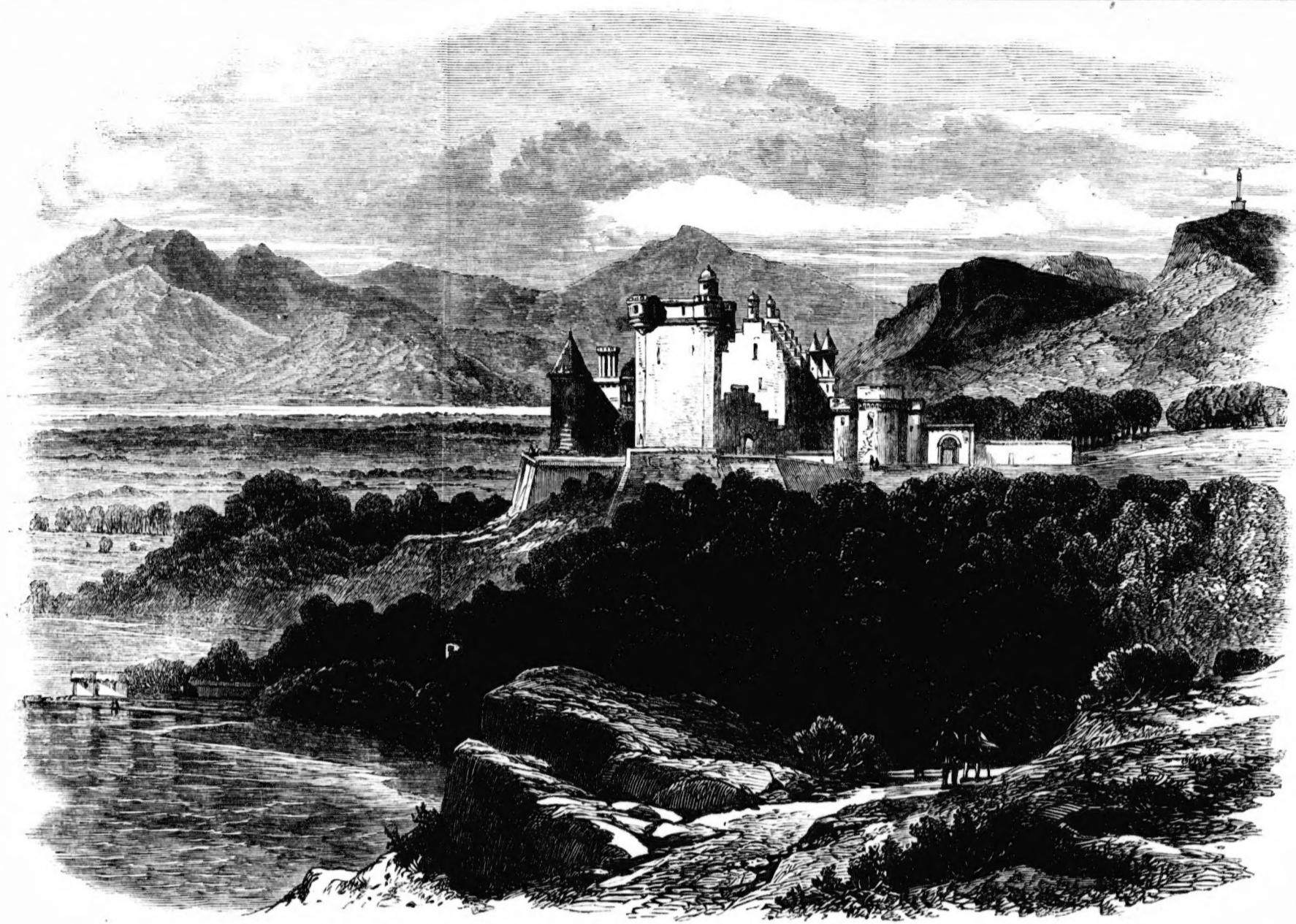
THE HOP GARDEN: THE TRESPASSER'S PUNISHMENT.—(DRAWN BY ALFRED SLADER.)

late Mrs. Gaskell, to whom the dramatist has frankly acknowledged his obligation. A suggestion of the main story has been afforded by the tale of "Mary Barton," some of the incidents of the "lock-out" may be traced to "North and South," and "Lizzie Leigh" has a father closely resembling Noah Learoyd, the ringleader of the strike. The use of these materials has been, however, chiefly to preserve the accuracy of the local colouring, as an artist would wisely consult the best authorities for the details of a classical picture; and for the manner in which they have been combined Mr. Boucicault is entitled to take the full credit of originality.

The "long strike"—from which the title is derived—signifies one of unprecedented duration, which, at the period when the play commences, is the result of a protracted dispute between the employers and the employed at Manchester. At the very outset we are made spectators of an exciting scene, in which Noah Learoyd, an old factory hand, appears as the working-man's delegate, to announce to the manufacturers the conditions of submission. The terms are

scornfully refused, and the murmurs of discontent speedily turn into threats of vengeance. Noah's pretty daughter, Jane Learoyd, a factory girl, has had her head turned by the idle flatteries of her young master, Mr. Radley, who is a selfish, heartless fellow, and for his sake Jane has jilted one who has been her lover from boyhood, a worthy foreman of engineers, named Jem Starkie. Pursued by the excited mob on leaving the meeting of the magistrates, young Radley has taken refuge in old Noah Learoyd's house, and, to save his life, Jane conceals him in her bed-room, and locks him in. A powerful situation is produced by the young engineer being asked by Jane to save the life of her master, and his consenting to do so after a severe struggle with his affections, though his pride will not allow him to accept her hand as the condition. Before he is liberated, Radley, from his hiding-place, overhears the deliberation of the delegates, with the decision that the mills shall be successively fired, and that his own shall be the first. Lots are drawn to decide who shall be the incendiary, and chance determines

Noah shall be the man. The first act, which is crowded with strong situations that arise in rapid succession, here terminates, and the audience may well pause to take breath after the hurried excitement to which they have been exposed. In the second act young Radley, who has vainly implored Jane to be his companion in a brief tour he contemplates, to avoid being a witness against Noah, whose purpose he has revealed to the authorities, falls by the bullet of an unseen assassin. The pistol is discovered in the grounds of Radley's house; it is recognised to belong to Starkie, the engineer, who has been saved from committing suicide with it by an Irish sailor, who is also an admirer of Jane, and further circumstantial evidence goes strongly to show that Jem Starkie is the murderer. Jem, however, unconscious of the dangers that threaten him, is at that time on the road to Liverpool, seeing the sailor, who is going to join his ship, part of the way. He is arrested for the crime on his return, and Jane, who has in the mean time become aware that her father, in a state of frenzy, has been really



DUNROBIN CASTLE, THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.



SCENE FROM THE "LONG STRIKE," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE: THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

## GREAT REFORM DEMONSTRATION AT MANCHESTER.

the murderer, is in a terrible position. The faithful lover is accused of a deed of which a word from her would prove his innocence, but to speak it would probably sacrifice her parent's life. To a good-hearted attorney, Mr. Moneypenny, Jane rushes and tells her story. An alibi is the only means of saving Starkie, and the Irish sailor has gone off in a ship which cleared out from Liverpool that morning. The hope of sending a message in time is slight, but it is tried, and, trusting that contrary winds may have detained the vessel in the Mersey, they hurriedly seek the telegraph office to signal the ship. The scene which is now presented is the most novel and ingeniously devised in the drama. The interior of a telegraph office is built out upon the stage with an exact reproduction of all the mechanical arrangements of such an establishment. Operators and clerks and eager senders of telegrams to all parts of the world are seen in full activity. The clock strikes nine, the day's work is over, and the office is closed as Jane and Moneypenny enter. One operator (Mr. Slack) remains for the night duty; but the message they tender is too late, as the line by which they seek to communicate closed an hour before. Jane is in despair, Moneypenny in a fever of excitement, and the clerk cool and indifferent. All hope of being able to send a message is about to be abandoned, when Mr. Slack is induced to take another look at the instrument, and announces that, by some accident, the clerk is at the distant station; and, when the message is sent, the answer comes rapidly back, "All right! the pilot boat gone," and the act-drop falls on a tableau which throws the audience, who have been breathlessly watching all these proceedings, into a state of delight which finds the most enthusiastic expression. We have thus passed rapidly through the second and third acts, and in the fourth we see the Irish sailor receive the despatch on board the ship Eliza and Mary. We grow more delighted when, as he is refused leave to go on shore, the gallant fellow plunges through the stern porthole and gains the pilot-boat; and the joy of the audience is complete when, after an exciting scene representing the assize court, and illustrative of the technicalities of an interesting trial, Johnny Reilly comes to the rescue of his friend at the precise moment Starkie is being pronounced guilty. The jury quickly rectify their mistake, and the curtain falls on the applause of the mimic spectators who crowd the court, and who loudly welcome the corrected verdict of "Not guilty."

## THE IRONWORKERS' STRIKE IN THE NORTH.

THE disastrous strike in the iron trade of the north, which has withdrawn already £150,000 of wages since the proffer of assistance by the Staffordshire trades unions, is further removed from settlement than ever. Notwithstanding the privations which have been endured, the men have evinced a determination of purpose and exhibited a quietness of demeanour not usual under such circumstances, which has won for them general admiration and a certain amount of sympathy, although public opinion, as a rule, is adverse to their standing out. The trade of the district, and especially of such a town as Middlesborough, which, with a population of over 30,000, is entirely the creation of the iron trade, is quite paralysed, and some of the smaller shopkeepers who depend for subsistence on the wages of the operatives have been quite ruined, while every kind of house property which commanded perhaps before the strike the highest rents in England, is greatly depreciated in value, and speculative builders, unable to pay the interest of mortgages on their property, are fast becoming bankrupt. The intercourse between the contending parties has been confined to a few letters lately published in the local papers, and emanating from the secretary of the Ironmasters' Association, Mr. Jones, and the representatives of the men, Messrs. Millington and Kane. In these discussions the representatives of the men contend that the price of iron has not declined in the market, but Mr. Jones gives quotations of transactions in the district to prove the erroneousness of this assertion, this being one of the reasons why the masters have wished to force a reduction of wages. It is admitted even by the advocates of the men that there has been an increase of nearly 30 per cent.—Mr. Jones asserts 35—within past years in the amount of their wages. The masters contend that with the fall in the price of iron, the depression in trade, and the operation of foreign competition, they cannot carry on their works at a profit after paying the old rate of wages. The men, on the other hand, quote the Board of Trade returns to show that the transactions in iron are greater than before, and allege that manufacturers in the north, who have also works further south, are carrying on the latter at the old wages, while they have stopped the former. The representatives of the men having asserted that puddlers—the most numerous class of the operatives—only averaged 36s. per week for twelve hours' work per day, Mr. Jones, on behalf of the masters, states that he has examined the pay-sheets of several large iron firms in the district, and finds that puddlers' earnings for six months averaged £2 11s. 5d. net per week of five days, and that although the man was expected to be on the ground about eleven hours per day, yet the time he was really at work did not exceed six hours per day. He further asserts that more than 40s. per week could be earned by the men after the proposed reduction. As showing the large amounts paid to some operatives, Mr. Jones also quotes, from the same sources, the average earnings for six months of ball-furnace-men, £3 12s. 6d. per week; shinglers, 19s. 4d. per day; forgerollers, £6 17s. 11d. per week; rail-millrollers, £8 to £11 per week; merchant mill-rollers, £6 to £8 per week; plate-millshears, £7 and £7 15s. per week. At another mill he found, he states, the following were the average weekly earnings for six months:—Platerrollers, £12 13s. 10d.; forgerollers, £5 3s. 6d.; furnacemen, £2 15s. 3d.; ball-furnacemen, £4 14s. 3d.; shinglers, £8 15s. 8d.; shearmen, £13 2s. 8d. The annual receipts of plate-rollers, taking the average of the past six months, he remarks, would exceed £550 per man. The reductions on those wages proposed by the masters is equal to 10 per cent, and against this the men have struck. It is generally thought in the northern district that the interference of the Staffordshire operatives to support the men on strike may cause a lock-out in the latter county; but as the intention of the Staffordshire men has only just been announced, the action which may be taken by their masters is quite a matter of conjecture. The strike has now continued nine or ten weeks.

RUSSIANISING POLAND.—The subjoined decision, with the object of further Russianning the Polish nation, has just been adopted by the Constituent Committee of Warsaw, and immediately ratified by the Lieutenant of the Czar:—“1. To convert the Polish school of Marianpol into a Russian establishment, where the Russian language alone shall be used. 2. To establish a class for instructing Russian infant-school teachers at the College of Bielsk for the Greek population. 3. To convert the Polish school of Siedlce into a Russian one. 4. To establish a Russian one at Zamosc. 5. To convert the Polish school of Krubieszow into Russian. 6. To order the use of the Russian language only in the two schools for boys and girls at Sulawki. 7. To organise in the kingdom of Poland mixed schools for the Jewish population, in which the instruction shall be in the Russian language. To convert the two schools of Lublin and those of Zomza, Praga, and Warsaw into mixed ones. 8. To introduce the Russian language for all branches of teaching in the Jews' infant school.”

THE LONDON SUNDAY SCHOOLS LIFE-BOAT.—The London Sunday schools life-boat, which has for some weeks past formed one of the most prominent objects on view at the Metropolitan and Provincial Industrial Exhibition, now being held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, was on Tuesday evening formally presented to the National Life-boat Institution. The ceremonial was witnessed by an immense concourse of persons. The orchestra was composed of close upon 2000 of the youthful contributors to the cost of the life-boat—the Sunday-school children of the metropolis. The children present represented 150 schools—one hundred belonging to the metropolis and fifty to the suburbs—some coming as far as from Uxbridge; and the total number of children present was 24,000. An array of vans outside the hall denoted the means by which the juveniles had been conveyed, the improvised great centre of England's industry at Islington. Amongst the earliest contributors to the life-boat, and who are indeed entitled to some of the credit of setting the movement going, were Sir Roundell Palmer, the late Attorney-General, and Vice-Chancellor Sir Page Wood, who subscribed £10 each. The cost of the boat, including transporting carriage, was £450. The whole amount collected has been £603 8s. 9d., £554 18s. 6d. of which was made up by the pence and twopences of the Sunday-school children. The life-boat, which is named the Robert Raikes, after the founder of Sunday schools, is to be stationed at Brighton, the municipal authorities of which town have granted a site, and the institution is erecting a very handsome boathouse for its reception. Alderman Lusk, M.P., who presided, and who on the part of the Sunday-school children of the metropolis presented the boat to Mr. Lewis, the representative on the occasion of the National Life-boat Institution, expressed the pleasure it gave him to take part in such an interesting and suggestive ceremonial, and testified to the value and importance of the Sunday-school movement, and to the great deservings of the National Life-boat Institution. Mr. Lewis, in receiving the boat on behalf of the committee of the Life-boat Institution, delivered a very interesting and appropriate address, in the course of which he illustrated and explained by models, diagrams, &c., the construction of the life-boat in use by the institution, and dwelt upon the important and necessary work which it was at times called upon to perform. The choir then sang, with great effect, a well-worded “contribution by a working man,” entitled “God Speed the Children's Boat,” to the popular tune of “God Bless the Prince of Wales.” Mr. H. Buckland, of St. Paul's Cathedral, sang a composition of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's, entitled “The Life-boat.” The proceedings concluded with the general singing of “God Save the Queen.”

drunkenness, and the means of intimidation—if you want impulsive, unreflecting, and violent persons—where do you go to look for them, to the top or to the bottom? It is ridiculous to blind the fact that since the Reform Act great corruption has prevailed amongst the voters of between £20 and £10 rental, amongst the £10 lodging-house and beerhouse keepers; but it is said, only give the franchise to the artisans, and then set the difference.” He went on, omitting a sentence which is nothing to the argument, and said:—“We know what sort of people live in these small houses, we have long had experience of them under the name of freemen, and it would be a good thing if they were disfranchised altogether. They were dying out of themselves, but the Government proposed to bring them back under another name.” This refers, of course, to the persons who live in houses of between £7 and £10 rental. Then he said:—“If this bill passes, see what dreadful things will happen. In the first stage, an increase of corruption, intimidation, disorder, and all those evils which happen usually at elections. What will be the second? The second will be that the working men of England, finding themselves in a large majority or the whole of the constituency, will awake to a full sense of their power. They will say, We can do better for ourselves; do not let us any longer be cajoled at elections; let us set up shop for ourselves. We have objects to carry out, as well as our neighbours, and let us unite to carry those objects. We have the machinery. We have our trades unions. We have our leaders all ready.” There were loud Opposition cheers to that. He goes on:—“We have the power of combining, as we have shown over and over again; and we have a prize to fight for; we will bring it to bear with tenfold more force than ever before.” Perhaps the hint that you have your trades unions, and your machinery, and your leaders—a hint which I offered to you some years ago—may have some effect coming from such lips. But you see the whole tenor of these observations—and there are men to whom I should attribute no blame for uttering them, or for holding them; but the whole of these observations is to show that a great body of the working classes are in a degraded position. I find that the bill only proposed, according to Mr. Gladstone's estimate—which, in my opinion, was an exaggerated estimate—to admit 200,000 of the working classes to the franchise; and these observations rest upon the opinion that, when the great body of the working classes are in that condition of ignorance and degradation, and also of hostility to the existing institutions of the country, it would not be safe to admit to the franchise even 200,000 out of the 5,000,000 who are now excluded. Now, I said in Birmingham, and I say here, that in every workshop, in every room, in every factory, in every clubhouse of every trade, there ought to be a card hung up with these remarks, or rather slanders, upon the working men, there suspended. If these slanders be true, hang the card up there that you may see in that mirror what you are, and reform yourselves. If the charge be false, as I hold it to be, then read what it is that is said of you by those who are hostile to your political rights; then draw your ranks closer together, and make a more resolute and determined fight to change the state of things in this country. Some of the newspapers have said, since my speech at Birmingham, that it is very unfair to try and paste this upon the back of the Tory party. Why did they cheer it? Why have the newspapers said, “Here is a great man come down, as it were from the clouds, to tell us all about the Constitution of the country?” I say that the doctrines of Mr. Lowe uttered in that speech are, in the main, the doctrines upon which the Tory party have acted for generations absolutely, although there are not many men in the House, probably, of that party who would dare to say what he said; and I fancy there is hardly one of them who could say it so well. Now, I want to ask you a question. I don't know how many thousand people there are here to-night, and I don't know how many people have been attending your great demonstration in Manchester; but I put the question to them through the gentlemen below me, to whom we give so much trouble and to whom we are so greatly indebted. I put this question to them. If this argument of ignorance and drunkenness be true, what does it show? There is a newspaper in London, the *Morning Herald*, which the other day, I am told, wrote some hints for me for my speech on this occasion. The *Morning Herald* is a paper which professes to be in some sort the organ of the Tory party; but I had it from the best authorities that the leaders of that party very rarely read it. The *Morning Herald* pointed to a fact which I stated with great amplitude at a meeting of Sunday-school teachers in Rochdale—I think on Good Friday last—that a very large portion of the children of the working classes in Manchester—a poor and deplorable class—was growing up without any school provision made for them. The *Morning Herald* states also that in Manchester there is a great deal of drunkenness; although I believe all the facts show that there is less drunkenness in Manchester, probably, than in any other town of equal magnitude in this kingdom. I will assume ignorance for a moment; I will assume the drunkenness and I will assume the degradation to be true. What then, shall I say of the Government which has permitted it? What is that Government? What is that party which is supreme in this country? It holds all the land, or nearly so; it holds the revenues of the richest Church that the world has ever seen; it has both Houses of Parliament to do its bidding; it has two ancient and noble Universities; in fact, it has everything of power in this country; and yet, according to the showing of this writer, the people are ignorant, and drunken, and degraded. It must be to an extent far more than that of almost any other country, because in almost every other constitutional country the franchise is more widely extended than it is in this, and that without the slightest danger to dynasty or to order. Why is it, I ask you now, that the Englishmen in England are not so well educated as the Englishmen in New England? In the New England States of North America there have been seven generations of men, who came originally from this country, who have been thoroughly and fully instructed; and now in every free State—in every State that was free before the late war—there is a wide suffrage too; schools are universal, and all the people have the fullest opportunity of being thoroughly instructed for the purposes of life. Why, in this country, what are we doing? The people who have the matter in their hands, and who could settle it, are discussing questions of catechisms—the Thirty-nine Articles and what they call conscience clauses. They are all engaged in worrying some dry bone of this kind, while the great body of the people—and especially the poorest of the people—are left wholly unprovided for. I venture to say it—I would stake everything I have in the world upon it—that if the platform of the National Reform League, or any platform which gave us a substantial or real representation of the whole people, were embodied in an Act of Parliament, there would not pass over three Sessions of Parliament before there would be a full provision for the thorough instruction of every working man's child in the kingdom. But there was another argument that was very often used in the House of Commons, which is even more extraordinary, coming from the quarter whence we heard it, and it was this:—That the country is so prosperous, proving that it is so well governed, that really there is not only no occasion for anything more, but nobody has any right to ask for anything more. It was one of the arguments, I believe, of the gentleman from whom I have quoted that we have a right, of course, to be well governed, but that the right to govern us rests much higher up. Now we are assembled here in a building which recalls a good many memories, if one had but the time and the voice to dwell on them. But may I ask you why it is that we are prosperous? You recollect, many of you that are here, twenty-five years ago, in the year 1841, this country was subject to destitution and to famine; and it is only since 1846, since the abolition of the corn laws, since the general change to a free-trade policy, that there has been continually growing up that prosperity which is now brought against us and used as an argument why there should be no further reform in Parliament. Suppose you had the corn laws now. What an August we have had, and what a September we are having! Gold would be going out of the country, the rate of interest would be rising, the wages of the people would be falling, the wages they received would be absorbed in the purchase of dearer food, and generally over the country there would come a state of things which would give the greatest alarm to the thoughtful in the higher classes and the greatest sufferings to the multitudes at the base of our social scale. But why is it, how comes it, that we are not in that danger? How is it that we are not now filled with confusion and dismay? Who was it that destroyed the curse of the corn laws, and who was it that fought desperately to maintain that curse? Why, surely you know that we who are accustomed to assemble in the Free Trade Hall were largely instrumental in destroying, and you know that no man was more forward in its support than the man who is now Prime Minister of England, whose failures are in the annals of England for thirty years past. In 1834, Lord Derby left Lord Grey's Government because he would not permit even an inquiry into the excessive revenues of the Irish Church; but the Irish Church is doomed to destruction. In 1846 he left Sir Robert Peel, and became the leader of the Tory Protectionists, because he would not consent to the abolition of the corn laws; and since he has been foremost in opposition to all good things in Parliament. Lord Derby is not the leader of his party in a high sense. He is not its educator; he is not its guide. But he is its leader in all the foolish contests in which, in its ignorance and its selfishness, it involves itself with the people. Only three or four days ago I opened a book which professes to be a history of the governing families of England, and which is composed of articles, interesting many of them, which appeared in the *Spectator* newspaper. There is one of them on the Stanleys of Knowsley, and they are certainly one of the governing families, seeing that Lord Derby and Lord Stanley are both in the Cabinet. But on opening this book I found this curious fact, that during the agitation of the Reform Act—I believe in the year 1831—Lord Stanley, the present Lord Derby, is stated to have leaped upon the table at a meeting where they were addressed to 300 members of the party which is now in power, and because by that party they were received with uproarious and universal enthusiasm. I don't think that any meeting of the working classes held during this recess should pass off without some reference to these observations. Bear in mind that not only were they received with enthusiastic cheers by the Tory party, but when the Queen sent for Lord Derby and committed to him the charge of forming a Government, he either directly through his patron, the owner of the borough of Caine, endeavoured, as is universally believed, and as I believe, to prevail on the man who uttered these sentiments to become a member of his Government. These are some of his sentiments:—“I have had opportunities of knowing something of the constituencies in this country, and I ask, if you want venality, ignorance,

ment which introduced a reform bill of a most fraudulent character; and in 1866 he is the head of a party which has destroyed an honest Franchise Bill and overthrown an honest and patriotic Government. The newspapers which write for his party tell us that Lord Derby and his Government are not in the least degree disabled or precluded from dealing with this reform question. I hope no reformer dreams of such things. If you like you may trust your life to your most bitter foe, but I will not do so if I know it. We had free trade from free-traders; for when Sir Robert Peel repealed the corn laws he was as good and sincere a free-trader as if he had spoken free trade for the previous five or six years from this platform on which I now stand. Lord Derby is not a Reformer, nor will he introduce a reform bill in the character of a Reformer. If he does introduce one, it will be, as before, some juggle, some dishonest trick, something base, like the means by which they overthrew the bill of Lord Russell's Government. If that bill had passed, moderate as it was, I undertake to say it would have been received in every part of the United Kingdom with the liveliest satisfaction. It would have given to the working men—to numbers of them—a partnership in the State, and I believe that the nation would have been happier and stronger from the passing of that bill. But now discontent is growing everywhere, and will continue to grow until that discontent becomes a great peril in the country, unless a satisfactory measure is introduced and passed through Parliament. I charge Lord Derby and his friends with this. I say that they have brought class into conflict with class. I say that they have done much to separate Parliament from the nation; that they have made the House of Commons the reviler, and not the protector, of the people; and further, that they have frustrated the just and benevolent intentions of the Crown. In conclusion, I venture on something which may be deemed as foretelling what is to come, I say that the men who are now in office cannot govern Britain. The middle classes and the working classes will alike condemn them. They cannot govern Ireland. In that unhappy country their policy has produced a state of chronic insurrection which they can never cure. They will be expelled from power, and their policy will be rejected by the people; for it is on broad, and just, and liberal principles alone that England can maintain her honest but now unchallenged place among the nations of the world. The hon. gentleman, having spoken very nearly an hour, sat down amidst enthusiastic cheers.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Wilfrid Lawson, and seconded by the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, brought the proceedings to a termination.

**PALLISER SHOT AND SHELL.**—The recent experiments at Shoebury have resulted in an apparent triumph for guns over targets. The fact is, beyond question, mainly due to the use of chilled projectiles. It may interest our readers to learn a few particulars regarding the mode of manufacture adopted at Woolwich. The chilled shells are composed of a mixture of Pontypool and white cast iron, in various proportions; the best, perhaps, being about 60 per cent of Pontypool to 40 per cent of Welsh. Various experiments have been made with different qualities of iron, and, among other mixtures, wrought-iron scrap has been tried up to 25 per cent. It has, however, been abandoned for the present, and just now all Major Palliser's shell and shot are made wholly of cast iron. It has also been sought to improve the quality of the metal by melting it several times and pouring it into a chilled pig-mould, but it does not appear that a better result can be obtained in this way than by casting direct from the cupola. The moulds are of cast iron, and have somewhat the appearance of a mortar with central trunnions. There is a separate lining which is accurately bored to the dimensions required for the particular kind of iron used, as all the mixtures do not contract equally. The moulds are ranged circularly round a central crane, each mould being supported by its trunnions. The metal is poured in the usual manner, and after about an hour the shot (9 in.) is turned out, still hot, and the runner is knocked off. The projectile is then practically complete.—*The Engineer.*

**THE THAMES EMBANKMENT—TEMPLE GARDENS TO BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.**—The drawings and plans for the section of the Thames embankment between Temple Gardens and Blackfriars Bridge have been just completed by Mr. Bazalgette, and tenders for the construction of the works are invited. Unlike the other portions of the embankment, this section will be constructed on arches, so as to admit of the passage under it, to docks between the roadway and the shore, of barges and lighters. The entire length of this portion will be 855 ft. A subway for laying gas and water pipes and electric telegraphs is to be formed within the work, and paved carriage and foot ways are to be provided on the embankment. The foundations of the viaduct are to be formed of cast-iron caissons filled with concrete, carried down to a level of 21 ft. below ordnance datum, and left in permanently from that level up to 6 ft. below datum. When these have been filled to the required level, the upper portions above the concrete are to be removed, and upon the spaces between them, when arched over, the piers are to be built. The arches are to be strengthened by bar iron. The piers are to be carried up to a uniform level of 11 ft. above the ordnance datum. They are to be of cellular construction, the outer walls of brick-work in cement, faced with granite; the cells to be filled in with Portland cement. There are thirteen arches, elliptical in form and of various spans, to accommodate the rising gradient of the roadway. The largest of these arches will be 80 ft. span, and they are to be of granite with spandril walls of brick in lime mortar. The interstices in the spandrels, and over the arches, up to the underside of the paving, are to be filled in solid with lime concrete. The arch stones are to have chamfered joints on the face of the work. The "subway" is to be carried beneath the centre of the roadway and through the arches of the viaduct, supported by sub-arches of granite springing from the same piers as the main arches. The internal dimensions of this subway are to be 7 ft. 6 in. in height, and 9 ft. in width. Where the subway passes through the main arches of 80 ft. span it will be formed of wrought iron, the sides being formed of plate girders, and the floor of arched wrought plates, carried by cross girders, and at these parts the subway will be 6 ft. high and 9 ft. wide. The roadway over this portion will be carried by brick segmental arches. The main arches will be surmounted on both external faces with a handsome solid granite moulded string course, carrying a parapet with boldly-designed moulded base. The carriage-way is to be formed of Aberdeen granite cubes 7 in. in depth, and 4 in. wide. The footway is to be formed of York landings, no stone of which is to be of less area than 5 ft. Among the conditions of the tender is one providing that all coins or other articles of antiquity or value that may be discovered in the course of the works are to be delivered to the Board of Works. The embankment passes by an easy curve to the level of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, where the line of roadway will be continued by the new street to the Mansion House. No arrangement is made in these plans for the construction of the section of the Metropolitan District Railway which will pass along the embankment on the north side, nor for any portion of the low-level main-drainage scheme. Both these works will form the subject of future consideration. The general design of this section of the embankment is bold, simple, and in every respect adapted for this great and important undertaking.—*Railway News.*

**A RELIC OF SERINGAPATAM.**—There died at Tunbridge-wells, a few days ago, in the ninety-fifth year of his age, Mr. John Ritson, formerly Captain in His Majesty's 76th Regiment, and Aide-de-Camp to the late Marquis of Wellesley, Governor-General of India. He went out to India in the year 1790, and joined the armies employed in the war against Tippoo Sultaun as a volunteer upon the promise of a commission from the Governor-General, Lord Cornwallis, and was soon after appointed to an ensigncy in the 76th Regiment, March 14, 1791. He served two campaigns during the Mysore war, which terminated with the Siege of Seringapatam, in 1792. He was made Lieutenant Feb. 2, 1793. On Lord Wellesley's appointment to the government of India his regiment was sent to the Upper Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, and stationed at Cawnpore, which became the headquarters of Lord Lake, the Commander-in-Chief. The regiment in 1802 was successfully employed in the reduction of three forts in the Doab country—viz., Sarsang, Bidzher, and Cutchowra—which native forces previously employed had been unable to accomplish. He received his commission as Captain in the same corps on June 25, 1803. The Mahratta war occurred about the same period, and he was with the advance of the army under the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Lake, which dispersed Perron and the native troops assembled before Allyghur, Aug. 29, 1803, and in the assault of that fortress Sept. 4 following—a capture considered by the Governor-General of the greatest importance, and decisive of the future fate of the war. Afterwards, he was at the siege and surrender of the fort of Agra, and subsequently in the battle of Laswarree, Nov. 1, 1803, which gave a title to the Commander-in-Chief, and for which he received a medal with two bars. On the cessation of hostilities with the Mahrattas, under their chief, Scindia, 1804, the army broke up and returned to quarters at Cawnpore. Captain Ritson was then appointed by the late Marquis of Wellesley one of his Aides-de-Camp, and was sent down in the Government yacht to escort his brother, the Duke of Wellington, on his return to the presidency from the command of the Mahrattas forces in the field during the Mahratta war. He returned in the same fleet which conveyed the Duke to England, 1805-6; and on his arrival was appointed Major of Brigade to his old commander General Shawe, and stationed on the public service at Kingsbridge, Devon. On the reduction of that appointment he was employed on the Ordnance Survey, under the direction of Major-General Mudge, of the Royal Artillery, in which service he continued some years, when he was appointed one of the Professors of Fortification of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, where he remained until the year 1823, when he finally retired. Captain John Ritson was the son of George Frederick Ritson, a Captain in the Royal Engineers and Paymaster of the Exchequer, who married a young lady of the Grimm family, in attendance on Queen Charlotte, and who was sister of Dr. John Frederick Charles Grimm, first physician to His Serene Highness Ernest Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, Saxony, the paternal grandfather of his late Royal Highness Prince Albert. He was the only son of Frederick and Sophia Ritson, who were the private German secretaries to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the parents of George III. The Prince was very partial to him, and he was brought up in the Royal family, experiencing many acts of kindness at their hands.

It is quite right that ordinary readers should have a chance of understanding that which is familiar to most of our coast men, and which has lately been elevated into almost an exact science. To be weatherwise must be useful to everybody, and in so treacherous a climate as this the knowledge may soon come to be part of every liberal education. It does not follow that because most of us have nothing to do with shipping matters that we should be careless of having an excursion spoiled by a storm, with clothing destroyed and rheumatism incurred. Mr. Steinmetz puts in a plain way all that is not too erudite about weathercasts and storm prognostics, and gives an explanation of the method in use in the Meteorological Office. Justice is done to the great and successful efforts of the lamented Admiral Fitzroy, and his labours are triumphantly compared with the nonsense of such prophets as Zadkiel and Murphy. This careful shilling manual may be left to make its way. It is sure to find eager students.

**The Little Scholar's First Step in the German Language, and the Little Scholar's First Step in German Reading.** By Mrs. FALCK LEBAHN. London: Lockwood and Co.

We most of us think of the name of Lebahn in connection with lesson-books for German just as naturally as we think of Liddell and Scott when Greek lexicons are in question. These little books for beginners, by Mrs. Lebahn, are as admirable in their way as the larger works prepared by the lady's husband. They are clearly printed, simply arranged, and copious in matter; while the author is unsparingly liberal of information and help. The vocabularies are complete; so that in both cases the work given to be done by the book is wholly provided for by materials to be found within the book. Some compilers of instruction-books are stingy of their help on the plea that it is bad for the learners to be too much assisted; but their real reason is laziness, and nothing else. Besides, all instruction-books should be compiled with an eye to those who have to teach themselves. Now, it is all very well to say to a young swell at his tutor's elbow that he ought to have the trouble of looking

## Literature.

**Vignettes. Twelve Biographical Sketches.** By BESSIE RAYNER PARKES, Author of "Essays on Woman's Work," &c. London and New York: A. Strahan.

This book—to pay it a bad compliment to begin with—is a great deal more interesting than the enormous majority of novels; and the narratives are not romances, or even stories of real life painted in rose-colour. They are faithful biographies of twelve extraordinary women who did most beautiful and beneficent work in the world. As they are related by a woman, we have, of course, the characteristic deficiencies of the woman's way of looking at things; but every man reading the volume can supply blanks of this sort out of his own resources; and Miss Parkes has so much fairness and intelligence that she never does her subject a positive injustice in any direction.

The biographies collected in this volume, even though they are not accompanied by portraits of the ladies, will go some way, we hope, towards removing the prejudice which attributes ugliness, loudness, and ungentleness to women of great ability and force of character. Some of these heroines were women of much personal beauty; most, if not all of them, of rare sweetness and gentleness of nature. Mr. Trelawney has recorded, in an amusing passage of his "Recollections," published eight years ago, his utter astonishment at the personal appearance of Shelley. Could this slender, soft, gentle, seraphic-looking creature be the dreadful man who was the old bogie of reviewers, and not fit, as Lord Eldon thought, to be trusted with his own children? Similar astonishment would, we are sure, be felt by some of those who stand in terror of heroic women if they could only set eyes on them. We have known some ladies of the order called "strong-minded," and our testimony is this: two out of even this small number would have been considered personally attractive women, even by a clown who had no eyes for anything but hair, skin, and features. Every one of them was distinguished, not by particular harshness, but by particular gentleness of temper and manner; and the plainest of them (and none were exceptionally plain) had faces which were capable of a nobility and beauty of expression of which the physiognomy of the ordinary woman is no more capable, whether she is handsome or not, than a block of coal cut into as many facets as a diamond could (simply because it was carbon too) reflect as much light and as many hues.

On the other hand, we have met, in the course of our life, two intensely disagreeable "blues." But that a woman should be unlovable just in proportion as she has more brains—which means finer nerves and greater receptivity—is, on the face of it, absurd. Probably the women who are good, able, and womanly, have been made to suffer for the pretenders, the bad specimens, who are what is called "clever," and not particularly good. Neither in a woman nor in a man is disproportion of heart and intellect allowable; in both sexes heart is before head, goodness before cleverness. The first thing we require of a woman is that she should be womanly in body and in mind. After that, the more we have of what is in itself desirable the better. A hundred things are confidently asserted in society and literature about women which break down the moment they are confronted with facts. Among these commonplaces is the current joke that women spell worse than men. Now, this we ourselves firmly believed for many years. The time arrived, however, when we had to come in contact with about fifty men of the middle class, all supposed to have decent educations, and their writing was constantly under our eyes. In one year—for we long resisted the truth—our old prejudice was blown to atoms. That was nine or ten years ago, and our present opinion is, that, in the matter of spelling, there are six of one and half a dozen of the other. In other respects—respects in which we started in life with the usual prejudices about women who became in any way conspicuous—we have had to surrender those prejudices to the importunities of facts. Anybody who wishes to learn his lesson all at once instead of spelling it out line by line through many years, as we had to do, may accomplish his wish by reading these biographies. We hardly know a more exhilarating, inspiring book. The mere knowledge that these angels in common flesh and blood have really trod the common earth, like our poor selves, is like a draught of wine.

**The Conflict of Good and Evil in Our Day. Twelve Letters to a Missionary.** By the Rev. F. D. MAURICE, M.A., Incumbent of St. Peter's, Marylebone. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

Though unfortunate (we happen to think) in form and unpretending in its aim and manner, this is by no means one of the least important and valuable of Mr. Maurice's books. The chapters on "The Freedom of the Will," on "Heresies and Persecutions," and on "Christianity and Civilisation" may be studied with delighted interest by readers who are not in the least "theological." Nothing can be more striking than the way in which Mr. Maurice points out the tendencies of a civilisation that is—to use his own language—"without a Spirit." It is perfectly true that such a civilisation must be limited to the comfortable classes; that it will affect behaviour, and not manners; that money will be its visible sign in a day and country like ours; that it will be afraid of the people; and that the classes who are *this* civilised will not reverence others as men; "for that is not the distinction on which [these superior classes] value themselves—rather upon their being unlike the rest of mankind."

These are matters which concern the working classes of to-day—and not less the classes who will have to act as "buffers" in the coming conflict. It is difficult to present anything like a full account of Mr. Maurice's book without making the page more serious than some of our readers would like; but we do very earnestly commend the book. Dissenting clergymen and "liberal" journalists will find it a mine of valuable suggestion.

**A Manual of Weathercasts: Comprising Storm Prognostics on Land and Sea, &c.** Compiled by ANDREW STEINMETZ. London: George Routledge and Sons.

It is quite right that ordinary readers should have a chance of understanding that which is familiar to most of our coast men, and which has lately been elevated into almost an exact science. To be weatherwise must be useful to everybody, and in so treacherous a climate as this the knowledge may soon come to be part of every liberal education. It does not follow that because most of us have nothing to do with shipping matters that we should be careless of having an excursion spoiled by a storm, with clothing destroyed and rheumatism incurred. Mr. Steinmetz puts in a plain way all that is not too erudite about weathercasts and storm prognostics, and gives an explanation of the method in use in the Meteorological Office. Justice is done to the great and successful efforts of the lamented Admiral Fitzroy, and his labours are triumphantly compared with the nonsense of such prophets as Zadkiel and Murphy. This careful shilling manual may be left to make its way. It is sure to find eager

out words in the dictionary, and that the labour will impress things on his mind; but how, if the learner is a poor fellow who has only half an hour a day to give to the study, and has to pick up his vocabulary in a railway carriage or at a meal? Then it is a great advantage to have as much help as possible in as few books as possible. We have carefully looked at these little books, and can very warmly recommend them.

**PLANTS FOR THE POOR.**—An intimation has just been made to the effect that the poorer inhabitants of London are to have the surplus bedding-out plants in the parks and in the Royal Gardens, Kew. If the clergy, school committees, and others interested will make application to the superintendents of the parks nearest to their respective parishes, or to the director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, they will receive early intimation of the number of plants that can be allotted to each applicant, and of the time and manner of their distribution.

**LAUNCH OF THE SERAPIS.**—A splendid steam-transport, called the Serapis, was launched on Wednesday most successfully from the extensive yard of the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company, at Blackwall. This vessel is upwards of 4000 tons burden, and fitted to carry 1443 soldiers and passengers, and a crew of 200 sailors. She is one of five sister ships ordered by the Admiralty last year, and will, through the energy and resources of this enterprising establishment, be completed some months in advance of the contract terms. Lady Cranbourne performed the ceremony of naming her in the presence of a numerous and distinguished company.

**ROMAN BRIGANDS.**—A letter from Rome states that a band of brigands a short time back entered the village of Acuto, in the territory of Anagni, and seized upon five persons belonging to the principal families of the place. They carried them off to the mountains, and gave them to understand that they must pay a large ransom. The family of one of them sent the sum demanded, and the brigands set free the person so ransomed, giving him a sealed box to be handed to the mayor of the village. The box arrived at its destination, and on being opened was found to contain the ears of the four other prisoners and a letter saying that, if the whole sum demanded was not remitted, the heads would shortly be sent to their friends.

**"NOT OUR PLATFORM."**—While President Johnson and his party were receiving the cheers of the people at Niles, Michigan, the platform upon which the distinguished visitors were standing broke down, and Seward, Welles, and Postmaster-General Randall, Doolittle, Grant, and Farragut tumbled with it. The President was left standing on the very edge, with the representative of the town, who was addressing him. The only person seriously hurt was a citizen of the place, who had an artery cut. Farragut's hand was scratched, and he declared that it was the first wound he had had during the war. Seward, as he rose, cried out, "This is not our platform;" and was answered, "You were standing on it."

**VITUPERATION.**—The *Richmond Examiner* speaks as follows of General Miles, who has been relieved from command at Fortress Monroe:—"We bid Miles an affectionate farewell. Go, and never return—coward, inquisitor, torturer, executioner! Maledictions upon you! and may you find in your own person all the pain you have inflicted upon the defenceless! When you die, may your carion be thrown to the dogs, and may they, loathing your vile flesh, leave it to the unfastidious buzzard! You have polluted our air and soil too long. Go! Relieve us of your insufferable presence. Relieve us of an offensive object that provokes us to blasphemy. As we revere and love Jefferson Davis, so do we detest and contemn thee, hateful kite—obscurer of birds. Go!"

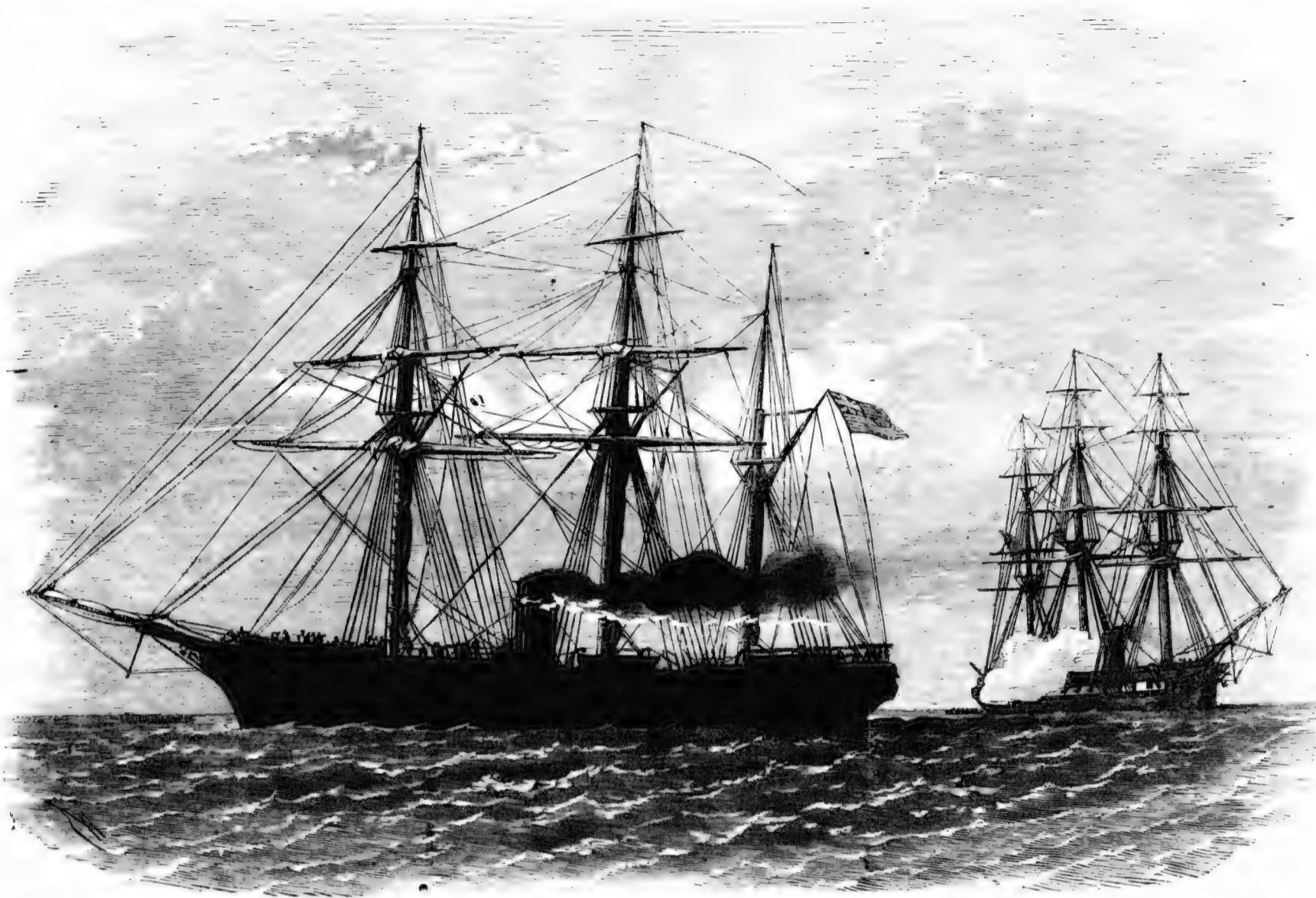
**PREPARED FOR THE CHOLERA.**—A French journal mentions an excellent idea which occurred lately to one of the *Maires des Communes*. This gentleman received orders from the *Prefet* to make suitable preparations, since an invasion of the cholera was imminent. After a short interval the *Maire* informed his superior that his orders had been obeyed, and that in any case the commune of — was prepared for the worst. The *Prefet*, not content with this general information, desired to have some details of what had been done, and in consequence the nature of the preparations which had been effected was explained to him. It was simple and comprehensive. M. le *Maire* had caused as many graves to be dug in the cemetery as there were inhabitants in the commune.

**IRISH LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.**—The Government have at length come to a decision about the Irish Mastership of the Rolls. The office is to be accepted by the Attorney-General, Mr. J. E. Walsh. Mr. Morris will succeed him as Attorney-General, and will be, we believe, the first Roman Catholic that ever held that office under a Conservative Government. He will have to go through the ordeal of another election; but the defeat of his antagonist on the last occasion was so overwhelming, and the constituency of Galway were so nearly unanimous in his favour, that it is not likely there will be any opposition. Mr. Miller, Mr. Chatterton, and Mr. Longfield are named for the office of Solicitor-General. It is rumoured that Mr. Justice Hayes has actually resigned, and that Mr. George, M.P. for Wexford, will be the new Judge.

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—A daring robbery is reported from Winchfield, near Basingstoke. It appears that a gentleman named Denyer, who has recently returned from Jamaica, had been to see some friends at Basingstoke on Sunday, and early in the evening he and his son started for a drive to Farborough. When they reached Winchfield four rough fellows, armed with bludgeons, pounced upon them. On Mr. Denyer refusing to give up his money, &c., one of the fellows dealt him a severe blow on the head, another did the same for the son, and, both being made insensible, the conveyance was robbed of two travelling-bags, and then the thieves rifled the persons of their victims, taking two gold watches and chains, worth about £50, three rings from their fingers, their purses, and loose cash, in all about £29, and their sleeve-links, which they cut from their wrists with a knife. The ruffians then dealt the gentlemen several blows with their bludgeons to make sure of their insensibility lasting whilst they escaped. This was managed so well that they are not yet in custody. After some time the gentlemen were found, still insensible, by two labourers, who assisted them to a place of safety.

**CONSTITUTIONALISM IN EGYPT.**—A Paris correspondent of the *Independent Belp*, states "upon good authority," that Ismail Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt, has voluntarily determined to become a constitutional Sovereign, except, perhaps, some advice or assent signified from the Tuilleries. "This determination," adds the correspondent, "was communicated by Ismail Pacha to no member of this Court. No one was made aware of his projects, and if anyone was in any way prepared for them it was Nubar Pacha, who is still in Paris, and who, at all events, has been surprised by the promptitude with which the Viceroy has carried into execution an idea which he (Nubar) could only have regarded as a project more or less hypothetical. This resolution of the Sovereign of Egypt was only made known to the great functionaries and to the heads of European commerce a few hours before the departure of the mail steamer." In a subsequent letter the same correspondent states that orders have been received in Paris for the supply of fittings and furniture for the place of assembly of the future Egyptian Parliament. He adds that in (French) official circles the contemplated transformation of Egypt is favourably regarded, and that it was believed the Sultan would watch events, and, without signifying approval or dissent to the organic measure adopted by his vassal, would a wait result before giving his sanction of introducing a similar change in his own State.

**MRS. GLADSTONE'S ORPHANAGES.**—At a meeting of the working committee of the Mansion House Cholera Relief Committee, on Monday, the Lord Mayor took occasion to refer to a visit he had paid, on Thursday last, to the several temporary institutions which Mrs. Gladstone had set on foot for the relief of the distress—especially among children—consequent upon the visitation of the cholera. He said he first went to what was called the House of Charity, in Greek-street, Soho, and was much struck with all he saw there. Ordinarily that institution received people in distress, and, having fed and set them up, turned them out again, at the end of two or three weeks, to seek their own living; but it had recently been used for the reception of orphan children whose parents had died of cholera, and certainly they appeared to be placed in a much happier position, so far as their surroundings went, than probably they ever were before. But what struck him most was the admirable manner in which the institution was conducted by educated ladies—Sisters of Charity. After visiting the chapel, he went into the kitchen, and there saw one of those ladies carving a joint of good mutton and serving it out among men, women, and children, some of whom took it home. He was very hungry himself at the moment, and he confessed he longed to have a cut from it. From the House of Charity, where he was convinced that a great deal of practical good was being done, he went, in company with Mrs. Gladstone, to a refuge in Newport-market. It was originally a slaughter-house, and on the ground floor was a sort of casual ward, comfortably fitted up, which houseless men might enter and sleep over night upon a nice "shake-down," and then have a breakfast and turn out again in the morning. In a room up stairs similar accommodation was afforded for women. There also he found a number of children who had been made orphans by the epidemic, being well cared for and under the supervision of a lady. Thence they went to a temporary orphanage and convalescent home which Mrs. Gladstone had established at Clapton, and there in two semi-detached houses he saw twenty-five poor convalescent children taking dinner, and ladies attending them. At each of these places he was much pleased with all that he witnessed, convinced that a great deal of substantial good was being done. He had but one misgiving in the matter, and that was whether their condition there was not far better than that from which they had been taken, and whether all the kindly zeal and anxiety shown by these benevolent persons in the emergency might not be a little overdone. There was such a thing as doing too much; but he must do Mrs. Gladstone, and those with whom she was associated, the justice to say that in all they were doing they appeared to be animated by a feeling of the purest benevolence, and it might be a matter for the consideration of the committee whether on a future occasion they might not well make her an additional grant towards the necessary expenditure.



CAPTURE OF THE SUPPOSED CHILIAN CRUISER TORNADO BY THE SPANISH FRIGATE GERONA.

#### THE CAPTURE OF THE CHILIAN CRUISER TORNADO.

OUR Engraving represents the most recent act of hostilities between Spain and Chili in the taking of the Chilean cruiser the Tornado by the Gerona, a Spanish frigate of forty-eight guns, under the command of Captain Benito Ruiz de la Escalera. In order to carry out the instructions which he had received by telegraph from his Government, and respecting which he observed absolute secrecy, the Captain went out of Cadiz without making known his destination.

On the 21st of last month the frigate heard intelligence of the iron-plated ship Tornado in the roads of Funchal, where she had prepared to drop anchor. Although the vessel displayed English colours, Captain Escalera at once made her out to be one of two vessels which had recently left England in order to increase the fleet

of the Chilean Government, and, without entering the harbour, he at once placed himself in communication with the Spanish Consul at Madeira, who confirmed his suspicions by very precise information.

As night fell the Tornado put to sea, in a northerly direction, seeking safety in flight; but the Gerona immediately started in pursuit, and, by going at a rate of thirteen miles an hour, began to overhaul the enemy on the following morning on the north-west of the island. The first order to stop was made by firing a gun with a charge of powder only, and this was quickly followed by a shot, which told the fugitives that their opponent was not to be trifled with.

The engines were immediately stopped, and the Tornado became an easy prize. It is stated that the vessel was entirely unarmed, and was found to be carrying a full cargo of coal. The crew was composed of sixty men, English and Portuguese, who were imme-

diately passed to the Gerona, while the Tornado, manned by Spanish marines, under the command of a Lieutenant, was taken into the port of Cadiz.

The Tornado is a screw vessel, rigged brig fashion, and capable of being converted into a formidable ship of war, all the hull above the water-line being iron-plated. Its general dimensions and appointments are similar to those of the Alabama, and it makes from fourteen to fifteen miles an hour.

#### MARRIAGEABLE CONVICTS.

In a former Number we gave an account of the French penal settlement at Cayenne, and published some details of the mode of life of the prisoners confined there for various offences. One remarkable feature of that penal colony was that of the marriage of



CONVOY OF YOUNG FEMALE PRISONERS LEAVING TOULON FOR CAYENNE.

some of the partially enfranchised culprits with female convicts who were conveyed thither from the prisons of France. On the 1st of the present month the transport-ship Ceres anchored in the roads of Toulon for the purpose of conveying about a hundred of these women who had been permitted to choose to make this matrimonial venture. Each aspirant was allowed six months for reflection on the course which she was desirous of adopting, and the result was that the number already stated preferred the comparative freedom of life at Cayenne, with a husband rewarded for "good conduct" with a separate provision, to working out their sentences in the various prisons and penitentiaries of France. At six o'clock in the evening these women were assembled in the square facing the Hotel de Ville, in Paris; and the spectacle was not without a strange interest, for there were among them faces which would have attracted attention anywhere—some for the remarkable expression which their previous lives had stamped indelibly on their features, others for the beauty and even the innocence of their looks.

Here they all received their papers and a small sum of money,



BURGESS.

and were divided into companies of ten to be conveyed by railway to Toulon, for which they started the same evening.

The sight of these unfortunate girls and women produced even a greater sensation at Toulon than it had done at Paris; and the healthy freshness of their appearance was remarked by everyone who saw them. Each of them carried either a bag or a long narrow basket; and the mingled prison costumes, of grey and yellow, blue and white, combined to produce a singular effect.

By the law of 1854, women condemned to *travaux forces* are sent to the central prisons, where, after working out a part of their sentence, they have the right of asking to be transported to Guyane, where they are employed in the ordinary labour of convict women. If their conduct continues good they are then allowed to marry the male good-conduct prisoners. The husbands have allotted to them small plots of land in the district of Maroni, which is situated in the healthiest part of the island, and it frequently occurs that the married convicts become respectable fathers of families and excellent colonists.

On the 5th the company of girls embarked on board the Ceres, which had previously received 430 convicts, who had been condemned to the penal settlement at Cayenne.



LEVY.



KELLY.

THE NEW ZEALAND MURDERERS.

## THUGGISM IN NEW ZEALAND.

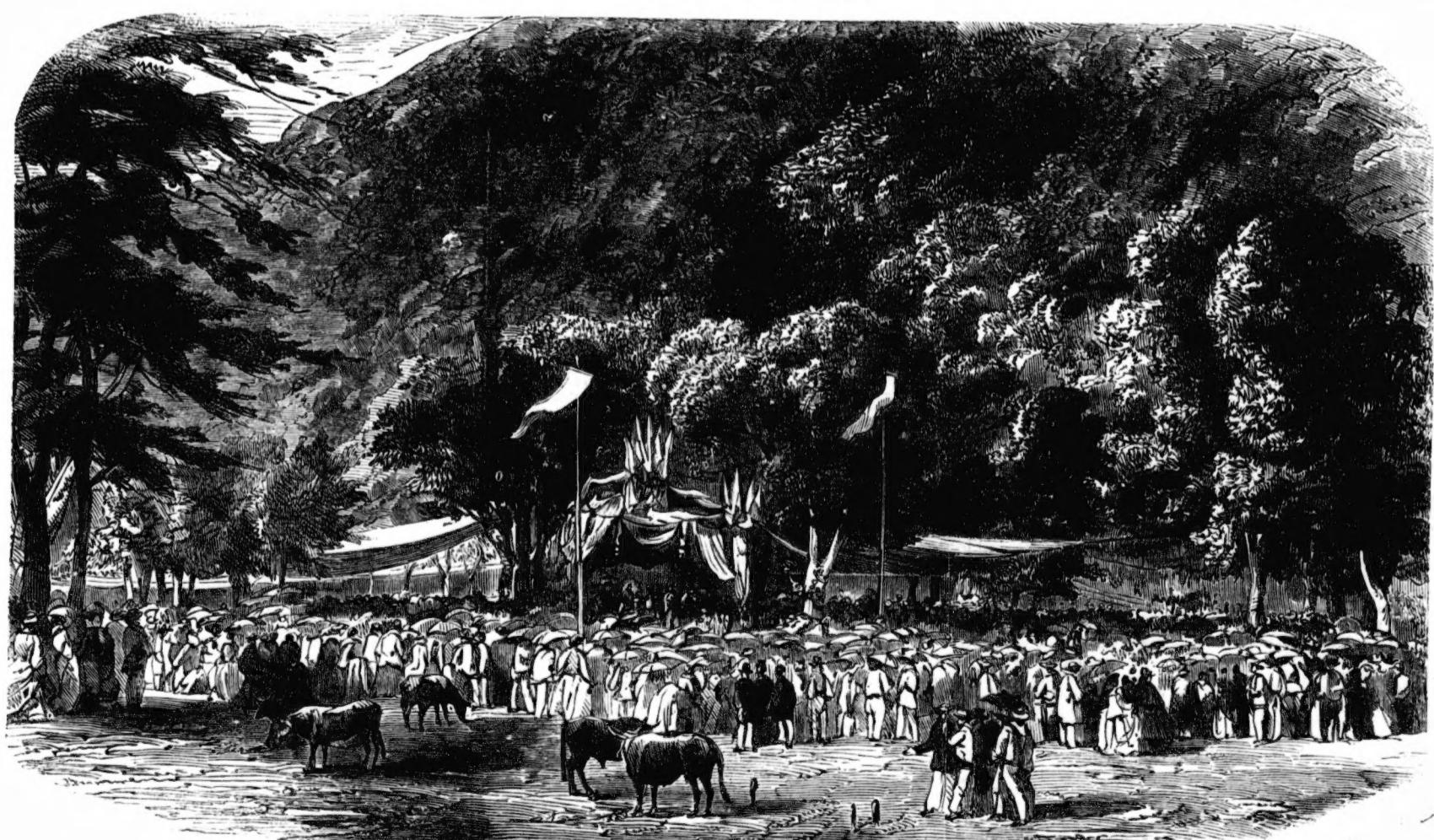
NEW ZEALAND letters and newspapers give details of a series of appalling crimes which have been committed recently in that colony. One correspondent tells the story thus:—

"The people of England have long been familiar with the annals of crime, and they have been accustomed to associate the idea of gold-fields with 'sticking up' and other daring invasions of the laws of *meum et tuum*. Australia and the Australian colonies have been notoriously infested by some of the very worst class of criminals, and hence what are in common parlance called the civilised portions of the world hear of dreadful doings at the antipodes without much surprise. But I question if ever a tale of horror equalled that I have to tell. New Zealand has been the theatre of a series of crimes committed by a gang of desperadoes which, perhaps, have no parallel. Four men, whose bloodthirsty career makes one shudder, are now in safe custody at Nelson. They are old offenders. Richard Burgess alias Hill, Thomas Kelly alias Hannon, John Joseph Sullivan, and Phil Levy have been known in Victoria as



SULLIVAN.

criminals of no common stamp. Two of them, attracted to this colony some time back, were placed in the dock at Dunedin, Otago, charged with robbery and shooting at a policeman, and were sentenced to three years and a half's imprisonment. They were only liberated last September. In Victoria one was tried for murder and highway robbery, and only escaped from insufficient evidence; and the other was notorious as a 'putter-up,' or concocitor, of crime. These villains have lately been operating on the west coast, at Greymouth, and more recently at Nelson. The chief surveyor of the province of Canterbury was happy in the possession of a son, a young man of great promise. Attached to his father's staff, he had already won golden opinions from all by his enterprising genius and useful labours. The discovery of gold at Hokitaka had necessarily given an impetus to colonisation on that coast, and Mr. Dobson, jun., had been a bold, patient, and successful explorer of the difficult country between Canterbury, as settled from the east, and Canterbury as opened up on the west by the discovery of gold. The rapid spread of the discovery led to the formation of a district now called Westland, embracing part of the province of Canterbury and part of Nelson. Within those limits Mr. Dobson was well known, and was a general favourite. On the 29th of May he was at Arnold Town en route for Greymouth; he took no 'swag' with him, thinking to reach his destination in the evening. About the



AGRICULTURAL SHOW IN THE ISLAND OF MARTINIQUE.

same time a Mr. Fox, a gold-buyer, was preparing to take the same journey. But somehow or other, rumours were afloat that suspicious characters had been seen lurking about, and Mr. Fox, happily for himself, changed his mind as to the route, and made his journey by water. These rumours turned out to be too well founded. The four villains above mentioned were on the look-out for Mr. Fox. Undeterred by these rumours, Mr. Dobson started, and, as it afterwards transpired, was cruelly murdered by these ruffians, who had no reason for taking his life beyond their rage and disappointment at finding him and not Mr. Fox in their power. As Mr. Dobson never made his appearance, suspicion was aroused, and search was made, but without avail. Meanwhile, the four murderers must have proceeded by sea round to Nelson; and Providence, that will not let crime go unpunished, soon brought them within the clutches of the law.

"On June 12 four persons at Canvas Town, in the province of Marlborough, determined to proceed to Nelson. It was known that they carried notes and gold of considerable value. Four suspicious strangers had been noticed lounging about Canvas Town just before the travellers started, and they were to be followed by a man who had engaged to meet them to complete some unfinished business at Nelson. He arrived safe, but could hear no tidings of his friends. Suspicion was excited and a vigorous search commenced. While this was going on Phil Levy was arrested on suspicion, and shortly afterwards the other three, his companions. Intelligence came over from Canterbury of the disappearance of Mr. Dobson; and the description of the men seen to be lurking about Arnold's Town at the time, but since nowhere to be found, strongly coincides with the description of the men now in custody. This led to redoubled efforts on the part of the people of Nelson to discover some traces of the missing men, and they were rewarded by discovering that a horse had been killed and other things which indicated foul play. The Government offered a reward, and pardon for any accomplice giving information, not being the actual perpetrator. This brought the whole to light. Sullivan, partly, as is supposed, to secure the pardon, and partly to escape a fate he feared his companions would bring upon him if they got free—as he knew they did not trust him—confessed a dreadful tale:—Kelly, himself, and a third, had planned to rob Fox, the gold-buyer. They waited for him; but when he came not (having gone by the river), and Mr. Dobson did not appear, they murdered him from mere savage disappointment; for they knew him, and they did not expect any plunder! Poor young fellow! He was strangled; and it was proposed to leave his body in a sitting posture against a tree, so as to create the idea that he had died from illness or exhaustion. But, on second thoughts, the miscreants went back and buried the body. The murder of the four travellers from Canvas Town was thus accomplished; and, besides, the murder of a man called Old Jamie, whose absence had not been noticed. Dividing as the travellers approached, two barred onward progress and two placed themselves in the rear, so that when the travellers turned, on being surprised by armed men, they found an armed party behind. When the travellers were secured, they were marched into the bush on the upper side of the road by Levy, Burgess, and Kelly. Sullivan says that he took charge of the horse to kill it, and had no participation in the murder, but that he heard the discharge of six shots. After performing his part, Sullivan joined his companions who had murdered the men, shooting three and strangling the fourth with a scarf. The sixth man murdered was James Battle, a whaler, known as 'Old Jamie.' He was killed on the 12th of June also. Sullivan says that the gang were sitting on Tinline Bridge, near the division between Nelson and Marlborough, when the old man came up. Sullivan joined him on the way to Nelson, got into conversation with him, and learned that he had no money. Sullivan told his companion so, but Levy said no living soul should be suffered to pass that day, and besides, he thought the man had money. Sullivan again went to the old man, and stopped him till the others came up. One said, 'Old man, you must have gold.' Jamie drew a sheath-knife, but was overpowered. Sullivan went in advance and another to the rear, to keep the road clear. Jamie was dragged into the bush by the other two, and soon Sullivan heard a pistol-shot, and saw the two men leave the bush, bringing £3 and some silver. Acting upon the information given by Sullivan, the six bodies were found by the searching parties. The corpse of Mr. Dobson was discovered buried under a high terrace, not far from the track he had been following. It was covered by from 10 in. to 12 in. of earth. The murdered man's coat had been taken off and thrown over the legs and lower part of the body, his gold chain hung on his vest, and his silver watch was in his left-hand vest pocket. On removing the coat from the legs they found the murdered man's compass in the case, his field-book and tape, and four straps lying loose, and his hat also. The bodies of the four men were found on the Nelson side of Franklyn's Flat, less than half a mile from the road over the Maungatapu range. None of the four were buried. Levy is credited by Sullivan with all the Thug work of the party. He is a Jew by birth, and the wretched miscreant is said to have had 'conscientious scruples' as to shedding blood! Sullivan's confession attributes to Levy a plan for robbing the Bank of New Zealand at Nelson, after murdering all those connected with the establishment; and Sullivan has implicated himself in another fiendish thing. He confessed that he had a bottle of strichnine 'planted' in a hedge at Nelson, and he has pointed out a spot on which that poison has been found. It was meant, says Sullivan, for getting rid of parties of men who were too strong to be attacked otherwise, and it was to be used after striking up a 'friendship' with such parties of men. Let it be added that Sullivan is reported to have confessed that he has knowledge—or has been told by Burgess—of about twenty other murders on the West Coast, and this catalogue of unequalled horrors will be completed.

"Such are the horrible revelations of this miscreant. Steps are being taken to authorise a special commission of the Supreme Court to try these men, and it is hoped that the law may yet bring Sullivan to condign punishment, in spite of the promised pardon, inasmuch as he has confessed to more than the proclamation promised indemnity for. The affair has created great excitement throughout the colony, especially at Nelson."

#### THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT MARTINIQUE.

The Engraving which we publish this week records an event which has just occurred at Martinique, one of the French West India Islands, of which we ordinarily hear but little, except in bills of lading and Lloyd's lists; but the event itself is not a little suggestive of the material progress of the place and of the introduction of European institutions amongst the colonists, who, like all Frenchmen, carry the national characteristics with them wherever they go, and have them in their blood, even when they are Creoles born in remote parts of the world.

These Windward Islands of the West Indies are very different in their appearance from Jamaica and Cuba; even St. Kitts, Antigua, and Montserrat are not so beautiful, not so greenly beautiful, as those further south. The mountains of Nevis are certainly fine as they are seen from the sea; but they are not, or do not seem to be, covered with that delicious tropical growth which is so lovely in Jamaica and Trinidad, and indeed in many of the smaller islands.

Antigua is the next, going southward. This was an island of some importance, and is said to have been the first of the West Indian colonies which itself advocated the abolition of slavery, and to have been the only one which adopted complete emancipation at once, without any intermediate system of apprenticeship. Neither is Antigua remarkable for its beauty. It is approached, however, by an excellent and picturesque harbour, called English Harbour, which in former days was much used by the British Navy.

After leaving Antigua we come to the French island of Guadalupe, and then, passing Dominica, to Martinique. Here we are among the rich green, wild glories of these thrice-beautiful Caribbean Islands. The mountain grouping of both these islands is very fine, and the hills are covered up to their summits with growth of the greenest. At both these islands one is struck with the great superiority of the French West Indian towns to those

which belong to us. That in Guadalupe is called Basseterre; that of Martinique, St. Pierre. The highest point in Martinique is Mont Pelée, in the north-west part, 4450 ft. high. St. Pierre, which stands on the north-west coast, offers a remarkable contrast to Roseau and Port Castries, the chief towns in the adjacent English islands of Dominica and St. Lucia. At the French port one is landed at excellently-contrived little piers, with proper apparatus for lighting, and well-kept steps. The quays are shaded by trees, the streets are neat and in good order, and the shops show that ordinary trade is thriving. There are water conduits, with clear streams, through the towns; and everything is shipshape. The streets are neat, regular, and cleanly. The houses are high, and have more the appearance of European houses than those of the English colonies. Some of the streets have an avenue of trees which overshadow the footpath, and on each side are deep gutters, down which the water flows. There are booksellers' shops, *modistes*, and all sorts of establishments for elegancies, as well as necessities. The reason for this difference is declared to be that the French colonists, whether Creoles or French, consider the West Indies as their country. They cast no wistful looks towards France; they marry, educate, and build in and for the West Indies alone. In our colonies it is different. They are considered more as temporary lodging-places, to be deserted as soon as the occupiers have made money enough, by molasses and sugar, to return home. This fact will also account for the institutions which the French are adopting in Martinique, and for the enthusiasm with which they appear to be encouraged. One of the latest of these is the subject of our Engraving; for on Sunday, the 10th of June, an immense concourse of people assembled in the environs known by the name of Savane-du-Fort, near St. Pierre, in order to assist, in the French sense, at the opening of the great agricultural exhibition of the island. The solemn inauguration was conducted by the Governor of the island, followed by a numerous cortège, and supported by the Minister of the Interior, who presided over the jury. The proceedings commenced with an address delivered by this gentleman, who thoroughly explained the objects of the display, and spoke with considerable enthusiasm on the success which had been achieved, and the important results likely to be attained in the future from the good effects of this and future exhibitions of the same character.

After an appropriate oration by the Governor, prizes were distributed to those who were entitled to them, not only for the superiority of their produce, but also for assiduity and good character amongst the labourers.

The séance was terminated by the announcement of a special reward conferred on M. Belanger, who is the chief commissioner of the exhibition, which consisted not only of farming implements and machinery for the preparation of sugar, coffee, rice, tapioca, cocoa, and other agricultural productions of the island, but also of an artistic department devoted to a series of fine pictures, many of which, executed in water colours and crayons, have been highly appreciated. The fortunate artist was M. Cazabon, while M. Fabre received a prize for specimens of photography, from one of which our Illustration is taken.

#### OPERA AND CONCERTS.

OPERA is still absent from London, and is only to be heard of in the provinces. At Dublin (which, in a theatrical point of view, is, we believe, a provincial town) some of the principal members of Mr. Mapleson's company have been appearing side by side with at least one of the "stars" of Mr. Gye's troupe. Thus, Signor Mario has been playing the part of Faust to Mdlle. Titien's Margarita; while Mr. Santley appeared as Valentini. This fraternisation is charming, and it seems strange that it should take place in Ireland.

The scheme for establishing an English Opera in London has been abandoned, at least for the present. To "establish an English Opera" in reality means to produce an opera by Mr. Balfé; and Mr. Balfé's opera is not to be brought out this autumn. The best thing for this popular composer to do would be to construct his operas on Italian libretti. He would then have some chance of making himself heard.

The Worcester Festival passed off like the Gloucester Festival of last year, which passed off like the Hereford Festival of the year before. These "festivals" of the three choirs command an immense amount of attraction from our daily contemporaries; but each festival consists only of a few mediocre performances of some very well-known oratorio, and one or two "miscellaneous concerts," such as are given from time to time during the season at St. James's Hall. The most interesting piece of news from Worcester this year is to the effect that Mr. Sims Reeves, unable, through indisposition, to sing, and desirous of making some compensation for the disappointment he had caused, has given fifty pounds to the Festival fund.

Beyond the appearance of a new violinist, Herr Wilhelmi, we have nothing fresh to record in connection with Mr. Mellon's concerts. They continue to be highly interesting and to attract large audiences.

At the end of October a number of determined amateurs will, no doubt, assemble at Norwich to hear Mr. Benedict's new cantata, which will be produced under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The festival, in other respects, will not be particularly interesting.

On Nov. 3 Her Majesty's Theatre will be opened for the winter season. It is not likely that any new works will be produced; but some of the most popular operas of the existing répertoire will be played, with Mdlle. Titien, Mr. Santley, Mr. Hohler, and others in the principal parts.

**COMPENSATION FOR ST. MARGARET'S-CHURCHYARD.**—In the Act of Parliament which has just been printed to enable the Metropolitan District Railway Company to acquire additional land there is a provision with respect to the compensation to be paid for St. Margaret's-churchyard, Westminster. It recites that the company will have occasion to enter upon part of the churchyard, and doubts have arisen as to the manner in which the compensation money is to be paid for such interference. It is directed to be paid to the Incorporated Church Building Society, and to be applied in respect to the church and the expenses incurred by the Rector and churchwardens in reference to the interference by the company, and the balance is to be invested for repairs of St. Margaret's Church.

**ARCHÆOLOGY IN WESTMORLAND AND CUMBERLAND.**—The interesting monuments of the pre-historic and succeeding peoples of the north of England have hitherto lain uncarved for and unknown, except to a few curiosity-hunting collectors, who destroy but do not examine or record. It has long been felt that the purposes of scientific archæology would be best served in the north by the formation of an antiquarian and archæological association for the two counties; and this has at length been successfully carried out, ninety gentlemen having enrolled themselves as members under the presidency of the Earl of Lonsdale. The two counties abound in numerous undeveloped vestiges of the ancient races who successively inhabited this part of the kingdom, as well as in many known remains that have never been properly described or illustrated. It will be the business of the new society to do this; and it has been resolved that their proceedings shall be published. The Rev. J. Simpson, the zealous antiquarian Rector of Kirkby Stephen, read the first paper before the new society upon "The Present Position of Antiquarian Research in Cumberland and Westmorland." The rev. gentleman entered upon a lengthy general review of the objects of interest in the two counties, dividing his remarks into sections, treating separately of the remains of the Celtic period: of the Roman remains and roads; the Northumbrian and Runic inscriptions; incidents before the Norman Conquest; old documents, churches, and castles, and the ancient customs of the north. The second paper was read by the Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham, and was devoted to remarks on recently-opened tumuli in the north of England, and those of the two counties in particular opened by the Rev. J. Simpson and himself. Mr. Greenwell entered at length into the peculiarities of burial of the two races of pre-Roman times, as gathered from actual examination of their burials in Cumberland and Westmorland and the Yorkshire wolds and moors, particularising the nature of the interments of the long-headed stone-lying race, who mainly buried in long barrows, and of the round-headed metal-using race, who interred by cremation in the round barrows. Mr. Greenwell deprecated that ignorant opening and destruction of barrows so much carried on of late for the mere sake of forming collections of curiosities, and urged that careful and knowledgeable examination for the purposes of scientific archæology, which alone justifies the disturbance of the ancient burials. During the next month important openings are to be made in the vicinity of Scarborough, Malton, and Easingwold, the results of which are to be communicated to the society. The first meeting of the new society is to be held in Carlisle next month for examination of the cathedral.

#### EXTRAORDINARY FRAUD.—A MAN FOLLOWING HIS OWN COFFIN TO THE GRAVE.

ONE of the most remarkable frauds that has ever been perpetrated at the expense of an insurance company has for some time occupied the attention of the detective department of police of Scotland-yard.

It appears that one Vital Douat, an extensive wine merchant of Bordeaux, insured his life to the amount of 100,000f. in one of the insurance offices in Paris. After which he returned to his place of business at Bordeaux, but subsequently failed, and was declared by the laws of France to be a bankrupt to the amount of £24,000. He suddenly disappeared; and about a month afterwards his wife presented a certificate purporting to be a copy of the register of the death and burial of her husband, Vital Douat, in England, at the insurance office in Paris, and claimed the amount for which his life had been insured. Some suspicion arising in the minds of the officials at Paris, the insurance money was not paid, and the case was forwarded to the British authorities for investigation. The matter was placed by the Home Office in the hands of Inspector Williamson, chief of the detective office, who directed Sergeant Drusovitch (the officer usually engaged in foreign inquiries) to collect the whole of the particulars of the case, as to when and where Vital Douat died, and also the place where his body was interred. This officer, in commencing his inquiries, although meeting with numerous difficulties, succeeded in ascertaining the following extraordinary facts:—After quitting Bordeaux, Douat came to London and took up his residence at Ford's Hotel, in Manchester-street, Manchester-square, giving the name of Roberti, where, after remaining for a few days, he desired the French waiter at the hotel to write him out a certificate in English, purporting to be signed by Dr. Crittie, to the effect that one Vital Douat had died on Dec. 29, 1865, of aneurism of the heart. Notwithstanding the observations made by the waiter as to Roberti requesting the certificate of death to be written two days prior to the alleged death taking place, he was persuaded to do it, and he wrote the certificate accordingly. On Dec. 1 this certificate was presented to the registrar of deaths at Plaistow, in Essex, by Douat, who now assumed the name of Bernardi; and the death was registered in the usual way, it being stated that the body was then lying at No. 32, Ann-street, Plaistow. On the same day he produced a certificate from the registrar of deaths, the sexton of St. Patrick's Cemetery, Low Leyton, ordering a grave to be dug and paying the regulated burial fees, appointing the following Sunday for the funeral. Having made these arrangements, he then went, in the afternoon, to an undertaker in the Mile-end-road, to whom he gave the name of Rubin, and purchased a full-sized ready-made coffin, in which he caused to be placed a thick lining of lead, and the handles altered from the sides to the ends of the coffin, in the manner usually adopted in France and other Continental countries. On Sunday, the 3rd of the same month, Douat unexpectedly appeared again at the undertaker's, paid the agreed price of the coffin, called in two labourers who were passing by, and had it carried to the Shoreditch station of the Great Eastern railway, where it was booked for Leytonstone, and Douat himself was also a passenger by the same train that conveyed the coffin. When the coffin arrived at Leytonstone, Douat accidentally met with a cart, which he hired, placed the coffin in it, and had it conveyed to St. Patrick's Cemetery for burial, Douat himself being the chief and the only mourner. The coffin and supposed body were taken into the chapel of the cemetery, where the burial service was read over by the Rev. Mr. M'Quoid, and, with all the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, the ostensible remains of Douat were consigned to the earth. The whole of these circumstances, which in themselves were highly suspicious, without availing himself of the mass of other information he had obtained, induced Sergeant Drusovitch to apply for a license from the Secretary of the Home Department to exhume the coffin to contain the body of Vital Douat. This having been obtained, Inspector Williamson, Sergeant Drusovitch, and two gentlemen who were personally acquainted with Douat, proceeded to the cemetery, having previously furnished themselves with proper stimulants if the effluvia from the body should require their use. The two gentlemen referred to attended for the purpose of identifying the body of Douat, as he was well known to them; and the coffin having been exhumed, it was opened, but, to the gratification of the officers and the two witnesses, it was found empty. The whole of the funeral was a sham. The weight of the supposed body of Douat had been made up for by the introduction of an additional quantity of lead to the lead covering above stated. Upon these facts being mentioned a warrant was granted by Sir Thomas Henry, chief magistrate, for the apprehension of Douat for an offence within the Registration Act, a search was immediately instituted by the officers, and the result was that they discovered the delinquent had taken his departure for America, and was thus beyond the pale of the English law. By correspondence, however, just received, it appears that, although Douat evaded the penalties of the English law, he has recently been captured at Antwerp, on his return from America, by the Belgian authorities, and, under their Extradition Act, he will be handed over to the French Government to be dealt with by the tribunals of that country for his fraudulent bankruptcy, and also for his attempted fraud on the Paris Life Insurance Office. Should he be convicted there, of which there can be little doubt, he will be amenable to a greater amount of punishment than he would in England for making the false registration.

**THE DUNMOW FLITCH.**—It has been decided that the ancient ceremony connected with the presentation of the fitch of bacon to the happy couple who claim to have been married a year and a day without quarrelling or repenting of their lots shall be revived next month. There are several candidates for the honour. The usual mock judicial trials, with a jury of maidens, the processions, &c., will take place at Dunmow, but the precise day has not yet been fixed.

**LONDON SWIMMING CLUB.**—The above club gave a grand entertainment on Monday night, at the Lambeth Baths, which were crowded to excess by a very respectable company and many of the leading sportsmen of the day. The amateur band of the German Gymnastic Society played a selection of operatic arias during the evening, the sports of which were a perfect success. The first competition was a hurdle-race for a cup—300 ft.; this was won by R. Beale, Maid-tone; W. Beadell second, and T. Heath third. Five others contended. After some very fine racing for a silver Leander medal the following came together for the final heat:—W. Long, captain of the Serpentine Swimming Club, and W. Crinian. The distance was 240 yards, and the race was very well contested, Crinian coming on second to within thirty yards from home, when he shot ahead and won by 5 ft. The next race was for amateurs who had never won a prize. This was won by T. West; T. Calvert second. Three others contended in the final heat, above twenty starting in the trial heats. There was next a race in clothes for a tankard, open to those who had never won a similar prize. There were twelve entries, and, after a good race in the final heat, W. Cole won the race; J. Cole second, and G. Cole third. The captaincy of the German Gymnastic Society's Swimming Club was the next event, the prizes being three silver medals. This was won by G. Vize; H. Prince second, and J. A. Cocks third. The race was keenly contested, and won by a yard. The next was the race of the evening—the captaincy of the London Swimming Club: first prize, a gold medal; second, a silver watch; third, a silver medal. Five were entered—H. Gurr, champion of England; D. Pamplin who has swum a dead heat with the champion at the same distance (400 yards); H. Moore, W. Adams, and D. J. Aviss. The start was well effected, Gurr taking the lead. At 80 yards Gurr and Pamplin turned together ahead, and they had a splendid race for another 80 yards, when Pamplin took the lead, Gurr and Aviss together. They had a splendid race for another two lengths (80 yards), and then all three turned together, Aviss swimming beautifully and Pamplin apparently easy, but Gurr had a good lead 100 yards from home; Aviss second, and Pamplin third. The race was won by Gurr, by two yards; Aviss second, and Pamplin two yards astern of him. Other sports followed.

**THE ANNAMITE CRIMINAL CODE.**—A translation of the legal code of Annam has just been published in Paris. This code contains some curious items. Under the head of suicide, it is ruled that if it has been caused by vexations which the deceased has not been able to support, he who caused the death—no matter how indirectly—shall be brought before the tribunal, and the judge, before passing sentence, shall be careful to examine the face of the guilty person to see if he has a hard and cruel air. The sentence commences with the bamboo; but when the case is aggravated the guilty party may lose his head. The Annamite laws are very severe in cases where a wife incites a husband to make away with himself, and enumerate at length the different vexations which may lead a man to prefer suicide to supporting any longer the conjugal yoke. We should think that creditors in Siam must be very careful in pressing their claims, and certainly wives ought to be judicious. The code is often exceedingly minute in marking degrees. For example, it describes a wound, a red mark made on the skin, or a lump; and a citizen inflicting a bloody nose on another is open to receive thirty bamboo strokes; whilst a square inch of hair torn from the head brings a penalty of fifty strokes; a blow on the chest, which produces spitting of blood, eighty; the same penalty for dirt thrown in a person's face, but one hundred strokes if any happens to lodge in either eye or mouth; and for a serious wound, one hundred strokes and a year's exile. In another part of the code I see that eighty blows punish a wound inflicted in a natural opening of the body, such as the ears and nostrils; that it is a much more serious affair to steal clothes in winter than in summer; more serious to pilfer food from persons who are hungry; and that a man convicted of pulling away a ladder or loosening a saddle-girth with intent must do so at the risk of bamboo and even strangulation where the victim is killed. People who slang each other are liable to a sound thrashing, but where an inferior slangs a superior the punishment is very severe. A judge must never pay any more attention to an anonymous charge than to find out the author, and have him choked when caught. Calumny is not tolerated, and a school for scandal could only exist at a risk which would soon deprive the most apt professor of disciples; in fact, the laws against all that is false are exceedingly severe—a false answer, a false report, false money, and even a false annanack are enumerated. If a horseman jostles a person in the street and hurts him he must hand over his horse to the injured party. If a doctor kills a sick person *a la Moliere*—or, as the code has it, legally—he is not liable to any penalty; but if he does not follow the Pharmacopœia and the patient dies, why then, in spite of his "charms," he lays himself open to capital punishment.



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The Victoria Train will leave Hastings on the Return Journey at 6.50 p.m.; Havant at 7.6 p.m.; Chichester at 7.23 p.m.; Bognor at 8.55 p.m.; Littlehampton at 7.15 p.m.; Arundel 7.55 p.m. And the Return Train for London Bridge will leave Portsmouth at 7.10 p.m.; Havant at 7.30 p.m.; Chichester at 7.45 p.m.; Bognor at 7.40 p.m.; Littlehampton at 7.15 p.m., and Arundel at 8.15 p.m.

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